

BAD RAILROAD WRECK ON SOO LINE MONDAY

Two engineers killed and a fireman badly injured was the result of a collision between the passenger train No. 2 and the freight train No. 3 at Stockton at an early hour Monday morning when two passenger trains, Nos. 2 and 4, came together and head on at that point.

The collision took place at Stevens Point, but on Monday morning the time of the collision was late and the result was that they were over the bridge at the time the freight train No. 3 northbound, crashed into it head on. The collision killed two men, James McAdams, of Fond du Lac and Richard Harrison, of Chicago, and injured a third, George Gleda, a fireman, jumped from the engine and hit an arm broken, and the other fireman jumped and escaped unhurt.

Both of the engineers were killed instantly or nearly so, as they were pinned between the tenders and the boiler heads of their engines and the freight train. The construction of the bridge and while some of the coaches were injured the damage was comparatively slight. Some of the passengers were shaken and some were even awakened by the crash.

Newsp

**When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy**
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents a
Drugstore or mail. Write for Free Bro. Book.
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

INTEREST RATE 4 PER CENT

It is announced that the new United States bond issue will be \$2,000,000,000. The interest will be four per cent, which will have the effect of raising the interest on the last issue from three and one-half to four per cent.

JENNIE G. TAYLOR
TEACHER OF PIANO
Telephone 528

O. N. MORTENSEN, M. D.
Citizens Bank Building
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone: Office 997; Res. 828
X-RAY

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice Limited to
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and Eye Surgery. Riverview Hospital. Office in Wood County Bank Building. Phone No. 254

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Entrance west of Bank of Grand Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8

W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daily Block, East Side
Telephone No. 243
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First Natl. Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER
Loans and Collections. Commercial and Probate Law. Office across from Church's Drug Store

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in the Mackinac Block on the West Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Telephone No. 104

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block over postoffice
Telephone No. 91
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

O. R. MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHER
Opposite First National Bank
Twenty-six years behind the camera, but not a day behind the times.

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and
Funeral Director
Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if Desired
Night phone 886; Day phone 885

OSKON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER
Test work guaranteed. Call telephone 233, or at the house, 447 Third Avenue North.

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AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR
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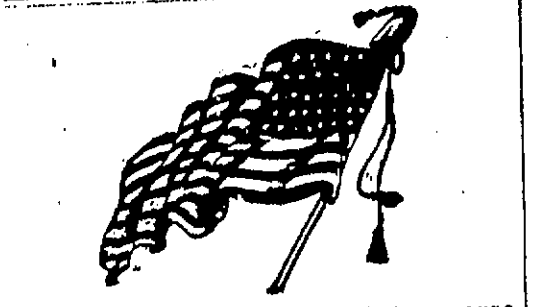
GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND
LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street East Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Business Phone 401
Night Calls, 402
Personal Attention Given
All Work

A. H. FACHE, D. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Room 7, Mackinac Block, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Phone 873
If you are sick, the cause is in your spine. Talk to CHIRO-PRAC-TIC "SPECIAL ADJUSTMENTS" and rest well.
Consultation Hours 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 6, 7 to 9 p. m.
Consultation Free
Lady Attendants

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, October 11, 1917
Published by
W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR
Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.
Subscription Price—Per year, \$1.50; Six months, 75c; 3 months, 40c; if paid in advance.
Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin. Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES.
Resolutions, each... 75c
Card of Thanks, each... 25c
Transient Readers, per line... 10c
Obituary Poetry, per line... 5c
Paid Entertainments, per line... 5c
Display Ad Rates, per inch... 15c



"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE THIS?

After northern France was conquered by the Germans the following notice or "proclamation" was posted on the homes of the French families: "All the inhabitants of the house, with the exception of children under fourteen and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour and a half's time. All officers will decide definitely which persons shall be taken to the concentration camps. All appeals will be useless. It is absolutely necessary that people should provide themselves in their own interests with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with woolen blanket, strong shoes and linen. Any person attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy."

Little, April, 1916.
Etappen-Kommandantur.
Maybe you object to President Wilson's policy of non-interference with the government in this crisis. Maybe you object to having a food administrator like Mr. Hoover taking you to do this and so. Maybe you prefer to have a German commander of your home and carry your women and aged off to concentration camps and suffer or die of neglect and abuse.

CITY POINT
A farewell party was given at the home of John Jahn last Wednesday evening in honor of Richard and Edgar Peterson, before their departure for their home in Davenport, Ia. Mrs. Coburg of Iowa is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jahn.

Grandpa Rasmussen left for his home in Green Bay Monday after a couple of weeks visit here. The Staffons attended the fair at Black River Falls Wednesday. P. N. Nelson family attended Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Cora Rude and Miss Flora Pranson visited in Grand Rapids over Sunday. Geo. Galloway has resigned his position as buttermaker and Mrs. Galloway as postmaster. They will leave for Milwaukee soon to make their home.

Geo. Galloway of Merrillan spent Sunday here with relatives. A. C. Anderson intends to move to Nellville in the near future. M. Pranson and family were in Marshallfield Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Schroeder entertained the Ladies Aid Saturday afternoon. A number of neighbors dug about 150 bushels of potatoes for M. McWold Sunday.

Timmerman was a LaCrosse and Durrand visitor last week. Mrs. Wm. Sousa returned to her home in Greenwood Saturday. Lulu Nelson returned home Tuesday from Grand Rapids.

Mrs. J. Henderson received a little girl from the Orphan's Home in Sparta Tuesday. The family party in honor of her birthday Monday afternoon.

DIED AT DEPERE
Mrs. Otto Socha, who had been in the tuberculosis sanitarium at De Pere for some time past, where she had been receiving treatment, died at that institution on Friday of last week. The remains were brought here and the funeral was held on Monday from the west side German Lutheran church. Rev. Thurow conducting the services. The family lived at the south side, and a husband and six children survive her.

Mrs. August Knuth has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Elsie, to Frank Lietzke, which takes place on Wednesday, October 17, at St. John's Lutheran church at 11 o'clock.

ANNOUNCING

The Second Liberty Loan of
The United States of
America!
\$3,000,000,000.00

This bank is now ready to accept the subscription of every patriotic American in this community on the Friday of last week. These bonds are the direct obligation of the United States Government, they are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and more and they bear 4% interest payable May and November 15th.

THIS BANK WILL HANDLE ALL THE DETAILS FOR YOU ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE

First National Bank
GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

MEMBER
FEDERAL RESERVE
SYSTEM
"The Bank that Does Things for You"

ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at the post-office Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Oct. 8th, 1917:
Ladies—Mrs. D. H. Armstrong; Mrs. J. Jahn; Mrs. Mary Grobe; Mrs. Frank House; Anna Wamke; Catherine Jemler; C. H. Hughes.
Gentlemen—Richard Abraham; D. Gentlemen—Charles Erdman; T. H. Armstrong; Charles Warren Wade; H. Kinsel; Miller; Warren Wade; Wm. Varnatz; Robt. B. Wilson.
When calling for the above please say "advertised."

Nekosoa Tribune: Word was received by Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson today that their granddaughter, Ruth Henderson, age nine years, fell from a bridge into the river at Shawano. Tuesday night and was drowned. She was the daughter of J. J. Henderson, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Henderson. The news was a severe shock to the grandparents, as they had just seen the girl in good health and spirits last Friday when they were at Shawano.

FOR SALE—Phillips' latest map of the city at this office.

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—One black mare, 1400 lbs.; 1 milch cow; 2 chickens. Call J. J. Covarran, 12th and Chestnut St., phone 1007.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. D. Waters. 1t

STRAYED—From my pasture 1 1/2 miles west of Rudolph, yearling milch cow, dark jersey color. Please help, dark jersey color. Rudolph, Wis. 1t

WANTED—Girl for general housework. L. C. Runsey, 218 Third St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a city property, 100-acre farm in Sauk County. Set of buildings, Stream. About 60 acres under plow, balance in wood and pasture land. E. N. Pomalinville, dealer in real estate and insurance.

WANTED—Live men to sell Becker's Electric Weld Soldering Iron to farmers. It sends a welder's address R. H. Becker, Marshallfield. 2t

FOR SALE—Heating stove, coal or wood; also lounge. Mrs. A. Slick. 2t

WANTED—\$1800 first mortgage on real estate. Write Box 87, Rudolph, Wisconsin.

FARM FOR SALE—98 acres, 55 acres clear, balance pasture and wood, good buildings, at a bargain. Box 87, Rudolph, Wis.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. L. C. Runsey.

FOR RENT—House on 3rd Ave. south. Call 844. Frances W. Tenbergs. 1t

FOR SALE—Two horses. Mrs. Dan Koch, R. D. 5, Box 75. 10t

STRAYED—Came to my place several weeks ago, pale red yearling heifer. Owner can have same by paying proofing property and paying damages. John Lieke, Grand Rapids, Wis., R. 7. 3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—Team, harness and wagon \$225; mare 9 years old, bay, weight 1050, slightly wintered; gelding about 12 years old, weight 1300, good condition, good workers. Price \$225. Enquire of James Macnab, 226 Washington Ave., or phone 453 or 273. 3t

FOR RENT—Small two room house with shed and stable. Daily's addition, town of Grand Rapids, near schools, \$5 per month. Enquire of Wm. Hill, west side, 15th Avenue. 2tpd

FOR SALE—Good team of mares, sound, weight about 1300 each. George Forrand.

FOR SALE—Team of horses at Johnson & Hill Co. Ask Kruger.

FOR SALE—Shropshire ram lambs, 3 registered and transferred, or will exchange for ewes. Price \$20. S. B. Cottrell, phone 338 or G. D. Hamlet, res. phone 1015.

FOR SALE—A house and lot near the Lowell school. This is a good property and will be sold on suitable terms to the purchaser. John Bell, R. 8.

FOR RENT—A suite of 4 rooms over Boardman's store, suitable for light housekeeping. E. N. Pomalinville, the fire insurance man.

FOR SALE—A 5-room house and 2 lots on 4th Ave. close to town, city sewer and water, electric lights, reasonable price and easy terms. E. N. Pomalinville, the real estate agent.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two farm trucks, one Kent spreader, one corn blander and two bulky plows. Nash Hardware Co.

FOR SALE—Eight head of 2-year-old heifers. C. A. Bender, phone 165.

FOR SALE—My house and lot on 8th street. For particulars see Dan Ellis, telephone 291.

FOR SALE—My 7-passenger, six-cylinder Buick, run 10,000 miles, in good time and in fine running order. Good reason for selling. D. D. Conway, Grand Rapids, Wis. 26

October 11, November 15, State of Wisconsin, In Circuit Court for Wood County.
John Hess and Mary Hess, his wife, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Charles Seidler and Mrs. Charles Seidler, his wife, William W. Brown and Mrs. William W. Brown, his wife, L. J. Mosher and Mrs. L. J. Mosher, his wife, A. H. Cronquist and Mrs. A. H. Cronquist, his wife, Daniel W. Delaney, his wife, Joseph H. Nevels, his wife, Thomas L. Nelson, his wife, E. P. Foster and Mrs. E. P. Foster, his wife, Mrs. Julia A. Nelson, his wife, August Gohlke, his wife, the wives of any unknown owners and all heirs and personal representatives of the above named persons, Defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendants:
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, in and to the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 28 and the Northwest Quarter of Section 30 all in Township 23 North of Range 6 East, County of Wood, Wisconsin.

CHAS. E. BURRICK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.
P. O. Address: Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

MARKET REPORT
Spring Chickens... 18
Hens... 12
Geese... 14
Hides... 14-15
Beef... 21-22
Pork, dressed... 16-17
Pork, salted... 18
Eggs... 38
Oats... 10-12
Hay, timothy... 17-18
Rye... 28-30
Butter... 22-24
Patent Flour... 12-13
Rye Flour... 10-12
New Potatoes... 10-12

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

ARPIN
Mrs. Fred Strauss was a Marshallfield visitor Saturday.
Miss Bernice Vannatta, who is teaching at Doylestown is spending a week's vacation at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rickman returned Monday from their wedding trip. Louis Landt left Saturday for Milwaukee where he will work the coming winter.

George Hamiel has his new house completed on his marsh property. Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. Beeson of Chicago visited a few days at the Elly and Munroe homes.

The Moravian Aid was held Wednesday with Mrs. John Fors, on the Plover road.

The Lutheran Aid was held last Thursday with Mrs. Fred Goldberg. Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Abland and children were called to Oshkosh Saturday by the death of Mr. Abland's mother.

Miss Marie Karsaboom and Miss Fahrner of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with Miss Anne Bus.

Samuel Rathke and Miss Richards returned to Minnesota the first of the week, they having been here to attend the Rickman-Rathke wedding.

Mrs. Osterman is the owner of a new Ford.

C. Rickman made a business trip to Waupaca Wednesday.

Mrs. John Nelpsey returned from Pittsburgh, Pa. Monday.

Mrs. Schneider and children of Grand Rapids spent Saturday at the Wm. Witt home.

On October 4, occurred the wedding of Miss Renata Rathke and Edw. W. Tesser home in south Saratoga Sunday.

Mr. James Johnson is on the sick list this week.

Rev. DeWay of Grand Rapids visited our Sunday school last Sunday.

Along the Seneca Road
School opened again last Monday at the Jackson school after a week's vacation. Miss Brown spent the vacation at her home in Nekosoa.

Yester Large and family have moved onto the Goldworthy farm and are nicely settled in their new home.

Tony Waleczak went to Auburn, Maine, where he will work for the State Construction Co. on the concrete road they are laying there.

Mrs. J. B. Ostermeyer and Mrs. F. W. Jones attended the Vesper fair last Wednesday, where they acted as judges in the fancy work department.

Mr. Merriam who is working at Nekosoa, spent a little time with his family Sunday.

After over three months of driving in the ditch and going the long way around to town, the people along the Seneca road are prepared to enjoy the new concrete road, which was opened last Tuesday.

The grading will be done later, and the road will then be complete.

VANDRIESEN
Israel Jero and Lincoln Carlson each took a load of potatoes to Grand Rapids last Thursday.

Mr. Alumbaugh of Wautoma was a visitor here Saturday.

S. W. Brown who has been at Birchwood looking after his land there, has returned home. He reports it to be a very fine country up there.

Harve Evans took a load of potatoes to Kellner last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bauer left on Friday for Schofield where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Peterson of Suritoga Center spent Sunday at the M. S. Vinegar garden home.

Quite a large crowd attended Sunday school at the M. P. church last Sunday. We hope to see a larger crowd next Sunday. Everybody welcome.

Chauncey Winegarden is helping Ed Holtz dig potatoes.

Roy Carlson was a Grand Rapids visitor Monday.

PLOVER ROAD
Miss Magdalen Fergen who is employed at Grand Rapids, spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. J. Walter and Mrs. Weidner and Willie Fergen spent Sunday afternoon at the Harry Gilman home in Grand Rapids.

A large number of the men from here attended a meeting at the court house in Grand Rapids last Friday, and at the court house in Stevens Point on Saturday.

Village order books for sale at this office.

KELLNER
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burns, Sr. has moved to Chicago where they expect to make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rickman returned Monday from their wedding trip. Louis Landt left Saturday for Milwaukee where he will work the coming winter.

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The grading will be done later, and the road will then be complete.

NEW ROME
Mrs. Lloyd Davis and Mrs. James Peterson from Grand Rapids were Sunday visitors at the P. Peterson home.

Mr. E. J. Hoeft and son Walter visited with relatives at Antigo and Tigerton a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jahn and sons Raymond and Edgar, and Mr. and Mrs. George Mink of Nekosoa, were visitors at the Mrs. E. J. Hoeft home Sunday.

Digging potatoes is the order of the day now.

Arthur and Carl Amundson are digging potatoes for John Sweet.

ALTDORF
A number of the children from here went to Pittsville Tuesday where they were confirmed.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Leu attended the fair at Vesper last week. Mr. Leu judged the poultry and assisted in judging the potatoes. He also took the following premiums: first and second on squabs; first and second on wheat, first on peas, barley and rye and second on oats.

George Davis of Austin, Minnesota, visited at the Robert and O. J. Leu homes Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Davis has bought the George Crump farm near Pittsville and will move there soon.

Letters from Dominick Schiller state that he likes camp life and that he is engaged as cook for the other boys.

O. J. Leu was out Monday and Tuesday assisting in adjusting some fire losses in Saratoga and Rudolph.

Frank Huser is painting his new barn and silo.

Jos. Wipfli who is working at City Point, has been home this week on account of ill health.

RUDOLPH
Mrs. Oliver Akoy was called to Merrill last Monday, by the serious illness of her mother.

Len Artz of De Pere came Wednesday to visit at the Theo. Timmerman home.

Mrs. Len Schneider of Biron spent Wednesday at the home of her parents. She has left for Tony, to visit her husband's relatives.

Mrs. Theron Stalker was surprised Saturday noon by having her father, brother, sister and two cousins arrive from Oxford. They returned home Sunday.

Our first snow storm came Tuesday, October 9. We have had real cold weather since late. We hope this cold weather will last. We could only send some of this weather to the boys in Texas where it is 105 in the shade.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Jackson went to Menasha Friday to look for a house to move into. We are sorry that they are leaving Rudolph.

John Wilkins and wife and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa went to Stevens Point Saturday to take the ladies' mother, Mrs. Spalenka, home, who had spent the week with her daughters.

Lloyd Ratelle returned home Saturday from Port Edwards where he had spent the week.

Len Artz returned to his home in De Pere and returned here Saturday night accompanied by his brother, who will assist him in putting up the new house he has taken the contract.

Joe Grandshaw came down from Mosinee Wednesday and returned to his home Thursday accompanied by his wife who had spent the week here.

Last Friday afternoon hail fell to cover the ground. There was no big storm with it.

Mrs. Artz and baby left Friday for Merrill, called there by the serious illness of her grandfather.

Lloyd Ratelle returned home last week from Merrill where he spent the week. He departed Monday for Port Edwards to dig potatoes.

Mr. Radloff who bought the Omholt farm last spring is seriously ill, and was taken to Watertown, his old home, the first of last week and died there Thursday.

Mr. Cora Lavague and son of Merrill are visiting friends here.

Miss Mary Grab left Tuesday for Vausau to visit friends.

The chicken chowder party in the Krebich hall Sunday afternoon and evening was well attended and all report a good time. The sum of \$145 was taken in and the expenses \$145 will amount to about \$25. It was given by the Catholic church society.

Miss Pearl Clark is the proud possessor of a new piano.

Mr. and Mrs. Basil Rochleau, Mrs. Adell LeMay and Mrs. Cora Lavague of Grand Rapids attended the chicken chowder meeting here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards and daughter and friend were visitors in town Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren of the Commenval House in Grand Rapids spent Sunday here.

Pete Schneider of Tony and Len Schneider of Biron spent Sunday at the N. G. Farnham home. Pete is working on the new bank.

Uto Flaigs barn in south Rudolph was burned to the ground Friday. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion. It is a serious loss at this time of the year.

(Too late for last week)
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Collins departed Friday noon for Edgar to visit at the Chas. DeLong home. From there they will go to their home in St. Paul.

The home talent of Grand Rapids played here Friday night. Their play was the Ladies' Aid buying a piano for the church. The play was good, and all acted their parts fine. They were given a good attendance here.

Mrs. Grant Babcock was a visitor here Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Akoy are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home Friday.

Miss Gladys Ratelle was tendered a surprise Saturday evening by a number of her friends, who came to celebrate her birthday. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Mullenbah of Port Edwards spent Sunday and Monday at the J. C. Leu home.

Mose Sharkey spent the week end in Mosinee.

Dr. Jackson sold his property to the Farmers Co-Operative Store Co. It will make a nice site for the purpose as it is so near the railroad. The doctor has not decided what he will do, but is thinking of moving to Mosinee to live.

The largest and best line of type-printer papers in Wood county always carried in stock at this office.

DANCE A SUCCESS

The Harvest Dance given at the Amusement hall on Wednesday evening was quite a successful affair, there being about 150 tickets sold during the evening.

—Returns at Daly's Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. 5c to all.

FOR SALE—Big bargain. I will sell off ten acres of my farm near Grand Avenue, including 8-room house, barn and gran

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N. J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and had terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women who have such good results."—Mrs. M. J. O'Connell, 322 Harmony St., Penn. Grove, N. J.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.

ECZEMA!
Money back without question if ECZEMA does not disappear after treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at drug stores, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Street 108.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Helps to eradicate dandruff. Keeps hair soft and shining. Beautifies scalp. Sold at 25c and 50c at drug stores.

Wisconsin Directory
INDIAN RELIGIOUS WANTED TO GO TO THE MOUNTAINS. Write and tell me what you have. H. P. HARRINGTON, Two Rivers, Wis.

PROTECT YOUR PATENTS
MORSELL, KEENEY & FRENCH
Solicitors of Patents and Trade Marks.
Arthur L. Morse, Counsel in Patent Cases.
814 Main St., Milwaukee. Phone Gr. 1404.

RACINE COUNTRY ROAD TIRES
See our dealer in your city.
STANDARD RACINE RUBBER CO.
Cor. Jefferson & Omaha Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
Open every day from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

STOCK OWNERS!
PREVENT UNNECESSARY EXPENSE!
Read and Study Dr. David Roberts' Practical Home Veterinarian. It will save you money and keep your stock healthy. Write for free copy. Dr. David Roberts, Vol. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Ill.

SEE NAPOLEON IN KERENSKY
Many Regard Great Russian Leader, New Thirty-six, as Like French Hero.

A writer in the National Geographic magazine observes that those who, like Napoleon, seek for parallels in the lives and characters of men whose genius directs the fate of nations, will find many interesting points of similarity between the man of destiny of the French revolution and the man of the hour in Russia's day of liberation from the oppression of autocracy. Napoleon was in his thirty-first year when he became first consul of the French republic; Kerensky, premier of the Russian cabinet and now exercising the powers of dictator in order to restore order in the empire, is just thirty-six.

Throughout his career Napoleon suffered from an incurable internal malady, supposedly cancer of the stomach; Kerensky is also troubled by a disease (supposedly tuberculosis of the liver), which prevents his working at fever heat more than a few weeks at a time, then he is forced by weakness to recuperate for three or four days in a sanatorium in the Crimea.

Napoleon's judgment of men was instant and almost infallible; Kerensky is reputed to possess the same faculty to a remarkable degree.

Kerensky is an impassioned orator of unusual, incisive style. His exhortations to the soldiers of the new Russia have much in common with the inspiring appeals of Napoleon to his soldiers before the battle of the Pyramids and elsewhere.

Liquor Control in Bermuda. Consul Carl R. Loop of Hamilton, reports that the Bermuda legislature has passed a law whereby "during the continuance of the present war the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor in all clubs and licensed premises is prohibited between the hours of nine o'clock at night and nine o'clock on the following morning."

It's up to a man to foot his bills after receiving a legacy.

GAVE UP HOPE
Often Wished For Death to End Her Misery. Doan's Effectuated a Complete and Lasting Recovery.

"I was helpless with kidney trouble," says Mrs. Ellen Janis, 1404 N. Third St., St. Charles, Mo., "and began to think my case was beyond the reach of medicine. The pain in my back laid me up in bed and it seemed as if my back had been crushed. I could not sleep and was so nervous I was almost frantic. Flashes of fire came before my eyes and the pain in my head was terrible. My sight was affected and there were large, puffy spots beneath my eyes."

"How I suffered when passing the kidney secretions! I screamed in agony and I often wished I might die and be out of misery. I had at night sweats and mornings on getting up I was so weak and numb I could hardly stand up. I grew so pale and emaciated I looked like death. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me completely and I have been as well and healthy since as any woman of my age."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box.
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 40-1917.

Saving the Bread Crumbs

By Mary Parrish
(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Yes, George, I think you're right. We must economize as to food."

George looked at his wife much pleased that she so readily fell in with his suggestion. But then they had been married only six months, and so far there had been no serious misunderstandings between them. The war, which had brought so much misery and tragedy into the world was now being felt on its remotest outskirts, affecting people of moderate means by the frightful rise in the cost of living. The government was urging as a patriotic measure the wealthy classes to reduce their menus. The poor needed no such incentive, their slim pocket-books drove them to the diet necessity, even where a less amount would seem to mean a close approach to starvation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Steers belonged to neither the very wealthy nor the very poor class. Steers was drawing a good salary in a responsible position, they owned their own home, and might be said to be comfortably off. So it was quite from patriotic motives that they resolved to cut down the table expenses.

"But," observed his wife, Ida, drawing her brow in perplexity, "I must say I don't know just where to begin. I thought we lived pretty moderately anyhow."

"We might leave out meat for some meals," suggested George rather fully.

"We don't generally have it more than once a day anyway."

"No, but we might leave it out two days in the week."

"Yes," assented Ida, "and I could learn to do some of those things with bread crumbs the papers talk so much about."

"Mother never was an extravagant cook."

about. I never have wasted bread, but I suppose I could do something with the crumbs."

"I remember my mother used to make a bread pudding that was delicious, and she used to try all sorts of things in crumbs," reflected George.

"Well, I guess I could if I put my mind to it."

There was a trace of annoyance in Ida's tone, and George hastened to say that he was quite sure she could.

She departed for the office and Mrs. Steers set about revising the bill of fare. Her cook book did not seem to abound in recipes of an economical order, and she began searching through some papers she had laid aside for the new instructions for reducing the high cost of living.

The dinner that evening showed some signs of attempted reduction, but even though Steers might have felt the shortage he knew his wife was only trying to carry out his suggestion, and he said nothing. As time went on the bread crumbs combinations which frequently appeared seemed rather the most unsuccessful results of the economizing process. Apparently the "last straw" was laid upon the long suffering husband one evening when he attempted to eat a mixture posing as a pudding. For Ida saw that the dish had been set aside, and that hubby was pretending to have developed a sudden fondness for bread and butter.

"I thought," she said regretfully, "you liked bread pudding."

"Yes, I did. But that might have been because I was younger. One's taste changes. Then mother used to put a lot of raisins and all sorts of things in."

"Oh, yes, no doubt. And by the time she had got through with the raisins and the eggs, and the rich cream she had a pudding too expensive to make it any economy to save the crumbs," snipped Ida.

"Mother never was an extravagant cook. At least I've always heard others say so," answered George.

As a very large oak can grow from a very small acorn, so can a good sized general grow out of a slight mis-understanding. Mother's cooking versus wife's resulted in a domestic cyclone. George had meant never to bring up that dangerous point, but had in a way been goaded to it. Ida had meant to be entirely reasonable at the outset, but the worries and vexations to which she had been subjected in her well-meant attempts to achieve the economical results, and the evident failure of her efforts had "got on her nerves," and unexpected nukes were exploded with dire results to the happiness of both.

"You'd better go home and get some."

A prominent business man of Nashville, answering the call "Do plant a garden," set out 150 cabbage plants, which were given to him in the early spring by a farmer friend. The plants received the very best of care, being watered almost every evening and the ground around the plants was kept loose. The plants grew and grew until they caused the "new gardener" to boast to his business friends that he had the nicest "patch" of cabbage in the county. With a little "pat" his friends swallowed his statements, but after today no more will be heard about his big cabbage. They were found to be ripe plants and not cabbage.

Value of Assumption.
"Billings pretends that he knows everybody."

"Yes," replied Miss Cavender, "and that's why he really gets squashed with a lot of people who think he'll introduce them to a lot of other people."

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of "mother's bread pudding!" retorted Ida. "As for me, I'm going to mother's. I'm tired of this."

"True for me, I'm going to mother's. I'm tired of this."

George was not in the frame of mind to beg her not to go, and after her departure went to a restaurant and ordered a meal without the slightest regard for economical instructions. He continued to eat at the restaurant, his toothsome menus in some slight degree making up for the absence of his wife. But even the brute man cannot be entirely satisfied with the delights of good feeding. The masculine heart and soul have some demands, no matter how slight, and George Steers had considerably more of the finer fiber than the average man.

The house was terribly lonely and the first heat of resentment being over, and reason beginning to assert herself, Steers took himself to task, and debated as to the best course to take. He had not supposed Ida would remain away more than a few days, but when the time wore into a week, and then into nearly two, he did go to his mother, not for bread pudding, but to consult her as to the steps he would take in the matter.

The result of her advice was a letter from George to Ida begging her in a very affectionate way to come home. Days went by and no answer. Then George grew desperate, and determined to go after his wife.

His mother-in-law met him at the door. She met him pleasantly, and told him Ida was not at home. It was evident that he tried to gain any information regarding the attitude of his wife toward him. Mrs. Hall preferred to remain neutral. However, she did not turn him out, but invited him to dine. He sat down to the table with Mrs. Hall, his mother-in-law alone, but he noticed a place was set for another. He concluded it was meant for his wife, but that she refused to see him. Just then Ida appeared in the doorway from the kitchen, bearing the first course on a tray. She arranged it on the table without a word. But George could be quiet no longer.

"Ida," he cried, jumping from his chair. "Won't you forgive me?"

"Now please don't spoil the dinner with a scene," she said quietly. "Just eat, and wait till afterwards."

George obediently followed directions. The dinner was delicious, and he enjoyed it.

"Mother showed me how to cook this dinner," she said. "Did you like it?"

"Like it?" he enthused. "It was wonderful. And the bread pudding was the best ever!"

"Your mother taught me how to make that. I've been learning a good many other lessons beside cooking," she said in a low voice.

"I've been learning, too," he cried. "Learning that I've been a fool, and I can't live without you!"

Mrs. Hall got up and went softly out of the room, leaving her daughter in her husband's arms.

Both had wise mothers.

QUININE OF PERUVIAN ORIGIN
Bark's Medicinal Virtues Were First Discovered in That Country Many Centuries Ago.

Jesuit's bark is one of several names given to the Peruvian bark from which quinine is made. The medicinal virtues of the bark are said to have been discovered by a Jesuit about 1635, but it is likely they were known to the natives of Peru before the Spanish Jesuits visited that country.

The earliest name of the article, quina, undoubtedly is of Spanish origin. In 1620 a Spanish nobleman, the count of Chinchon, was appointed governor of Peru and during his residence there his wife was cured of an attack of fever and ague by means of the powdered bark and when about to embark she took a quantity of the bark with her. She died on the voyage, but the bark reached Spain and in grateful remembrance of the countess of Chinchon, it was called Chinchona, or as it should have been, Chincuna. The British Encyclopedia instance of the medicinal use of Chinchona bark is found in the year 1638, when the countess of Chinchon (died the name), the wife of the governor of Peru, was cured of an attack of fever by its administration. A knowledge of the bark was disseminated throughout Europe by members of the Jesuit brotherhood, whence it also became generally known as Jesuit's bark.

The Egyptian "Fellah."
The Egyptian "Fellah" is a curious mixture of ignorance and shrewdness. He would never consent to the wholesale disclosure of his affairs requisite under the co-operative system. He is as secretive as the Scotchman, as land hungry as the Frenchman. He is in some ways as ignorant as a submarine, and as shrewd as the poorest European peasant. He had always obtained ample credit, but at a terrible price. For short periods he would pay 50 and 60 per cent and when, in 1899, an effort was made to create an equitable system of rural credits the average existing rate of interest for all loans was 27 per cent per annum. Suspicious to a degree, he had to be approached very diplomatically by personal meetings, often repeated, before he could be convinced of the bona fides of a bank offering him money at 8 and 9 per cent. His confidence was won, however, and he proved an honest and reliable client.

Improved Caterpillar Tractor.
A new development in the caterpillar type of tractor is a simple one of small size adapted for factory use. As made in Ohio, this is only 50 inches in extreme width and 52 inches high, and as it passes through ordinary factory doors, it can be used for transporting materials inside the building as well as outside, traveling over level floors and uneven ground with equal facility. Laying a board track instead of moving on wheels, it does not injure the surface over which it passes. It is less expensive than a narrow gauge railway, and it is not confined to a fixed track.

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Gay Colors Seen In New Clothes

New York.—It is often said that the fashion experts dwell too much upon line and material and are given to ignoring the extraordinary value of colors.

The charge is true. At least, the truth of it dominates the majority of dressmaking houses and is present in the majority of women's minds. Color is in reality so vastly important that it should rule every department of dress. There are colorists who over-estimate its value to women, and they are the ones who actually frighten the majority into a conservatism that often borders on the ugliness.

The trouble with the artists lies in the fact that they do not seem to have any tenderness or courtesy toward the coloring of the woman who is in wear the garment. They assimilate and put in the most brilliant colors that have extraordinary beauty in themselves, but when they are placed next to the human skin, hair and eyes, they kill what nature has done. This is glorifying the artist at the expense of the woman in a way that is not fair. The gown is predominant; its beauty draws all eyes. The woman is insignificant; the only thing she causes into the question is when the observers think how unattractive she looks in that glorious frock.

Women in the Wrong Colors.
There is no temptation in costume greater than the one offered by a gown built out of an exquisite harmony of colors. It appeals to every woman but the one who is "shocked by a thread of scarlet," as Mrs. Stuart puts it in one of her admirable short stories. Mind you, these women who feel that drab colors are part of the respectability of life and who have a traditional and mystic belief that the color of the scarlet letter used by Hawthorne was in itself an acknowledgment of sin, are not out of existence. The Puritan stock lives on, although it may be in Montana, Texas or Alaska, instead of a small New England village.

But aside of this well defined segment in human society that looks upon scarlet as the color of all that should not be, and upon black and gray as the colors that spell respectability, caution and limitations and the straight and narrow path, there are thousands of women who are attracted to colors as goldfish to water. They had in the brilliancy of tone a kind of mental and physical stimulation that the savages probably feel.

So it is that when the gifted artist-dressmakers, weavers and dyers throw out to the world bits of colored hosiery, as our forefathers did to the Indians when they wanted furs, a large segment of women snuggles up the gifts with delight.

Color as an Accessory.
The world is wiser and better dressed when the great artists produce glorious colors as accessories to gowns.

The material of this waist is lime green handkerchief linen, with the new peasant collar embroidered in threads of tan-colored silk. The deep cuffs are made to match.

ling with balls of colored wool is thrown recklessly over the background and the effect always catches the eye. Taking this as the foundation of the work that is being done by the Paris dressmakers, we can build ourselves up into some sort of colorful picture that will catch the attention wherever we display ourselves.

A dark blue gown is nothing but a dark blue gown to those who know nothing of the possibilities of combining it with something vivid; but when, against the midnight sky surface is put a design of the Dakota Indians, done in vivacity colored woolen threads, then the dark blue gown takes to itself a gaiety which it has lacked.

It is quite true that the designers in Paris will also make opposing colors through the use of double faced materials, but they are evidently determined to get the very best they can out of the color scheme in dress by using primitive embroidery against a somber surface.

Colored Crystals Used.
In the new gowns there will be as much colored crystal work as colored worsted embroidery. It looks as though the crystals will be given over to the evening costume and the worsted to the street clothes. Only a few of the French dressmakers have put sequins on clothes, but each and all have taken up colored bead work with enthusiasm and exploited it with all the frankness of vivid colors that is a part of the American Indian as well as his Southern ancestors.

Lavie, for example, makes a black satin gown for informal evening wear that is nothing but a series of straight, primitive panels falling over a slim, tight, transparent skirt of periwinkle blue chiffon. The edges of this skirt are beaded and fringed with periwinkle crystals. In the fashion with which Americans are peculiarly familiar, the bodice is simply built, of black satin, opening over a panel front of the blue chiffon and crystals, and the long, straight sleeves which are not full, but hang far away from the arm like a panel and are negligently caught into the waist by a tiny bouquet of crystal.

The bodice is made of the blue weighted with great tassels and fringes of periwinkle crystals.

Both Premet and Worth have adopted a smashing touch of color on a dark gown, in the way of a broad sash. Premet ties hers in a big bow at the left side of the back, giving something of the effect of a cinched bustle, and Worth takes a width of gorgeous material and makes a low waisted giraffe of it on a black or gray gown.

Smoke gray afternoon and evening frocks have flaming red, deep blue and emerald green sashes, slightly below the normal waistline, made of chiffon or tulle, heavily beaded and tasseled with blue and white crystals. (Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Knitted Sport Hats.
Knitted sport hats are the fad this fall and after all it is one can knit a war helmet one ought to be able to manage a new golf hat. Whole hats of knitted worsted are mounted over buckram frames in sullen or mushroom shape, and some young women, fancying the special shapes of their summer sport hats, are knitting hard to get them covered. The sides of the crown can be covered with a straight strip of knitting, like a broad ribbon band, but it is harder to manage the circular strip for the brim covering and facing, and the circle that covers the top of the crown. Those who find the problem of knitting a hat cover too difficult can abandon it and make a crocheted hat, which is a great deal easier.

MESH BAGS GROW SMALLER
Are Tiny When Compared With Those Which Women Now Carry on Their Shopping Tours.

Wrist bags are a bit smaller this season. Perhaps the high price of gold and other precious metals has something to do with it, but more likely it is merely a whim of fashion and a matter of differentiation between the enormous bags which women are now predisposed to carry on their shopping tours and those meant solely for dressy purposes.

The mesh bags are made of gold very finely woven and with iridescent hues. The frames are frequently studded with precious stones, and always the chain is a feature of great beauty, the workmanship being exquisite and the design unusual.

Sometimes these bags are lined, but the great majority of them have no interior finish other than the gold chain work itself.

The cheetah calls with a decided howl, very much like that of the cat.



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A Fifty-Fifty P. M.

Postmaster Links run the general store as well as the post office and one summer morning a lucky youth eluded in, removed his battered straw hat and said:

"Mr. Links, I understand there's two letters here for me—one was come last week, and one was come last week. I'm afraid my folks must be sick, or else they wouldn't be writing so plump often. Let me have them letters, will ye, Mr. Links?"

The postmaster glared at the youth. "No, Peter Anderson, I won't let ye have them letters till ye settle for that lot o' groceries we've been owing so long!"

The young man took out some money.

"I kin settle half the account, Mr. Links," he said.

"Then," said the postmaster, in a milder voice, "I kin give ye one o' yer letters," and he did so. "Squar' up in full, Peter Anderson, an' ye'll git yer other letter, but not before."

FARM PRODUCTS ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION

Farmers Week at the Johnson & Hill store brought out a fine lot of produce this week, and those who have visited the basement of the big store have been told in their praise of the products that have been placed on exhibition.

The best display of all is made in potatoes, there being a large number of different kinds as well as a number of samples of each variety. This has been an exceptionally good year for potatoes, and so many have raised a patch that there are many to select from. It will certainly take an expert to decide just which lot is entitled to the first prize.

The display of corn is unusually small this year, indicating that very few have any really good ripe samples to exhibit. There are lots of nice cobs, carrots, rutabagas, pumpkins, squash and other vegetables of this sort, and several nice samples of beans, peas and other products.

Taken altogether it is a very creditable exhibit and the satisfaction of the people in the matter is not only for the farmers as well as the people of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kernin of Mosinee visited at the Wm. Kornin home on Sunday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ernest Heller who will be their guest this week.

Specials for Sautrday Oct. 13th, at the New Meat Market

- Very good bacon lean.....28c
- Bacon, very fat.....30c
- 3 pounds.....\$1.00
- No. 1 Picnic Hams.....23c
- No. 1 reg Hams, best grade.....28c
- half ham.....30c
- Very best pot roast, 3 lbs.....50c
- Choice boneless roast.....22c
- Native rib roast.....18c
- Rib boiling beef.....14c
- Tender beef stew.....16c
- Fancy round steak.....20c
- Fancy sirloin.....20c
- Fancy porterhouse.....20c
- Fresh spareribs.....18c
- Fresh neck ribs 4 lbs.....25c
- Fresh pigs feet, 3 lbs.....25c
- Fine pork roast.....28c
- Fine pork loin roast.....32c
- Fancy mutton roast, off the leg.....25c
- off the kidney.....22c
- off the shoulder.....20c
- Mutton stew, breast.....18c
- Fresh bologna.....15c
- Fresh Wieners and Polish.....18c
- Fresh liver sausage.....15c
- Blood sausage.....17c
- Jewel shortening, 5 lb.....\$1.10
- feinze best olive oil, large bottle.....50c
- small bottle.....25c
- feinze sweet pickles.....25c

A Medical Book Free By Dr. N. A. Goddard

Modern Methods of treating Chronic Diseases without Operation, has just come from the pen of Dr. Goddard the Milwaukee Specialist and is one of the most interesting as well as instructive little books the doctor has ever written.



If you are a sufferer from Appendicitis, Rheumatism, Gall Stone, Colic, Gout or Chronic diseases of a private nature, you should avail yourself of his offer to send you this valuable little book free simply for the asking. A postal will bring it to you in a plain wrapper. Many so-called surgical diseases have been proven to be curable by medical treatment, more safely, more easily and cheaply by modern scientific methods, than was believed possible a few years ago.

After you have read this little book you can consult Dr. Goddard on his monthly visits to Grand Rapids, free of charge and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have secured the best in these matters. If you have been advised to submit to an operation, surely do not fall to consultation, before undergoing such an operation. His advice may save you many weeks of suffering, loss of time and expense, possibly your life. Dr. Goddard will be at the Witter Hotel all day Thursday, October 25th, and he makes no charges for a friendly visit. Hours 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

Bargains!

I have several big bargains rebuilt Top Buggies and light Spring Wagons. Look these over, as I can save you some easy money.

Remember I do all kinds of Upholstering, Wagon Upping and General Re-airing.

MR. J. F. MOORE, Wagon Maker of large acquaintance in this city and vicinity, has been added to my wagon department.

weet Carriage Works, Baker Street, East Side

WAR TO END NEXT YEAR

"The great war will come to an end some time during the first three months of 1918. I cannot predict the exact date, but it will be the latter end of February when hostilities will cease, although it may be several months before the treaty of peace is signed. The allies will win and there will not be another war of any size for half a century. American mothers who have sons in the new army being formed can cast worry and fear aside. The fighting will be ended before the men on this side have a chance to get in the trenches."

This prophecy was made Saturday afternoon by Prof. A. P. Roberts, 1550 Fond du Lac avenue, Milwaukee, who in the thirty years of his residence in Milwaukee has made a number of predictions that have come true to the letter. Those predictions are made when in a trance. Mr. Roberts claims to have control in the spirit world, or several of the body of that matter that open to him the world unforseen.

Mr. Roberts first gained considerable publicity in January 1906, when his predictions resulted in the finding of the body of a well known Pestigo lumberman who had mysteriously disappeared while in Milwaukee. Mr. Roberts, after a trance, declared that the body would be found in the finding of his residence in Milwaukee, the Chestnut street bridge. He made the further prediction that when the body was recovered there would be found in the vest pocket a ten-dollar bill and a two-dollar bill, and several of the body of that matter that open to him the world unforseen.

Some weeks before the discovery of the body, Mr. Roberts and the Milwaukee police searched the body of the body of that matter that open to him the world unforseen.

Again on January 15, 1915, the Milwaukee police searched the body of the body of that matter that open to him the world unforseen.

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Mr. Roberts first gained considerable publicity in January 1906, when his predictions resulted in the finding of the body of a well known Pestigo lumberman who had mysteriously disappeared while in Milwaukee. Mr. Roberts, after a trance, declared that the body would be found in the finding of his residence in Milwaukee, the Chestnut street bridge. He made the further prediction that when the body was recovered there would be found in the vest pocket a ten-dollar bill and a two-dollar bill, and several of the body of that matter that open to him the world unforseen.

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MUST HAVE INVENTORY

Retail liquor and tobacco dealers, including grocers who handle tobacco in any form, must prepare their inventory of goods on hand October 4, 1917. The inventory must be in a position to enforce penalties in the event of failure to comply with the law.

The new taxes are \$2.10 per gallon on whiskey, from \$3.00 to \$3.30 a thousand on cigars according to the price, 40 cents a thousand on cigarettes and an average of 12 cents a pound on tobacco. Dealers are allowed an exemption of 100 cigars, 1000 cigarettes, 100 pounds of tobacco, 50 gallons of whiskey and 25 gallons of wine. The beer tax has been advanced to \$1.50 per barrel above the old price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Barney St. Denis of Rudolph has sold his farm to Mr. Wiesenhof of Minnesota.

Mr. Kapitan has sold his place of 15 acres on the Plover road, to Chas. Henry of Illinois.

Matt Herod has sold his farm to Miss Hannah Johnson of Chicago.

George Fischer has traded his home in the city of Grand Rapids for the Peterson farm in Saratoga.

These transfers have all been made within the last few days by Louis Gross of Grand Rapids.

Also have two good farms to exchange for city property. Address, Louis Gross, Grand Rapids, Wis., Route 4.

OLSON-MILLER

Miss Agnes Olson and Mr. Edward Miller were married in this city last Thursday at the home of Rev. Paulson, the latter gentleman performing the ceremony that made them man and wife. They were accompanied by Miss Idella Honke and Mr. Henry Miller. The bride and groom will make their home in this city where they have many friends to wish them happiness.

NEW CONCRETE ROAD NOW OPEN FOR USE

At the Court House, October 10, 1917.

The Grand Rapids-Pittsville road is again open for traffic. This is the first concrete on the Wood County Trunk Line to be thrown open to the public.

This has been a very unpleasant road to work on account of there being no place at the east end to steer the traffic around and also it being a long way around.

I have also come in for considerable criticism for having some closed so long, but as the contractor was supposed to have the road and the village of Auburndale road (which he is now starting) all completed by the 15th day of July, and as the contractor has signed over to Wood county the amount of \$10 per day on each foot after July 15 as liquidated damages, and as he has furnished a surety bond to the amount of \$10,000, the only thing I could do was to keep on hurrying him along, which I did.

The reason the road being closed so long is perhaps due to scarcity of men and mismanagement by the contractor.

I am sorry, however, that I was compelled to use the law in order to save the concrete from being ruined by traffic. There are people here in the city and other places who should have been arrested several days before I made any trouble for anyone, but I lacked the evidence to convict, and I repeat that I am sorry for any one getting arrested because it gets fore and foe alike, as I hope I have some of the former and could hardly expect to be without some of the latter.

L. Amundson, County Highway Commissioner.

LOCAL ITEMS

Hert McDonald of Ladysmith was in the city Monday on business.

Mrs. A. H. Voss is visiting with relatives in Fond du Lac this week.

Wm. Kronholm has accepted a position in the Jensen & Anderson garage.

George Bankert is spending a weeks vacation in Chicago and St. Louis.

E. N. Menier, one of the old residents of this city, is seriously ill with erysipelas.

John Codding was called to Chicago Friday by the serious illness of his sister.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hannanman on Monday, October 8, 1917.

T. E. Mullen spent several days in Chicago the past week taking in the world's series ball games.

If you need a radiator cover or engine robe go to the Auto Trim Shop opposite the Witter House.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sanderson of Shawano visited Saturday and Sunday at the B. S. Renne home.

Mrs. M. Sierck visited at the home of her son, W. A. Sierck, at Wausau from Saturday until Wednesday.

Mrs. H. N. Blackburn and daughters Marjorie and Harriet, are visiting with relatives at New Lisbon and Tomah for a week.

Miss Ruby Huntington left last week for Joliet, Illinois, where she will teach in the public schools during the coming winter.

Mrs. Ed Davis of New Rome returned Saturday from Hortonville where she had been to attend the funeral of her father-in-law.

Miss Viola Case, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Case, underwent an operation on her nose and throat at the Riverview hospital Friday.

Alex Garrow of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office Tuesday. Mr. Garrow brought in with him a load of produce which he sold about town.

Mrs. Will Nash is visiting in Chicago for a few days.

Geo. B. McMillan, is a business visitor in Chicago this week.

Mrs. Barbara Hibbings of Duluth is a guest at the Ed Krause home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Martin spent Sunday with relatives in Winneconne.

The Geo. Kinister family have moved into the Jackson home on Oak street.

Mrs. R. J. Mott and Miss Helen Carroll are visiting in Chicago this week.

Mrs. W. F. Nollner departed today for a visit with relatives at Gary, Indiana.

Frank Luzenski was called to Chicago Monday by the death of his son-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Owen departed Wednesday for Fond du Lac to visit for some time.

Mrs. Geo. Mnehan was called to Danville, Illinois, Friday by the illness of her daughter.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hans Kuhn of Port Edwards on Tuesday, October 9.

Mrs. V. D. Simons of Vancouver, British Columbia, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. Geo. Hoskinson.

Mrs. F. M. Billmyre of International Falls, Minnesota, is visiting with relatives and friends in the city and Sigel.

Tony Peerenboom returned Monday from Trout Lake where he spent several days duck hunting with Andrew Mosher.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Leuthold are the happy parents of a baby boy born to them Wednesday, October 10, at the Riverview hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mosher of Trout Lake are visiting at the Mrs. Josephine Hofstetter home for several days this week.

Sharon Northington and W. R. Chubb took Orrie Doughty and John Hoppa to the reform school at Green Bay Tuesday.

Mrs. Earl Wipple and son and daughter of Wausau have been spending the past week visiting at the W. F. Collins home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Mathis left Wednesday for Farmington, Illinois, where they will spend a few days visiting with relatives and friends.

County Treasurer Claus Johnson has returned from a visit with his family in Nebraska. Mr. Johnson says that they have a good corn crop out there.

Rollo Branch who has been employed as night clerk at the Witter hotel for the past year has resigned the position and expects to leave on Saturday for his old home near New York.

Mrs. Mary McKereher departed on Thursday for Lancaster where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. L. O. Mills. Her son Dan accompanied her as far as Madison.

Bishop Schwabach of LaCrosse was in the city Wednesday, a guest of Revs. Reding and Louthier. Bishop Schwabach was on his way home from Pittsville where he had been to confirm a large class Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Ward returned Monday from Packwaukee where they had been to attend the funeral of the latter's mother, Mrs. L. D. Hart, who died Friday at the age of 85 years. Deceased had been a resident of Packwaukee for many years.

Walter Baruch, who has just completed a four-year service in the United States Navy, is visiting with friends and relatives in this city. Walter states that it is his intention to enlist in the service again, although he would not have done so had the country not been at war.

A bride sure does like to have a lot of fuss made over her wedding. If some brides had their way, the nuptial ceremony would include a free street parade headed by a steam calliope and free red lemonade to attract a crowd.

When a man signs a promissory note it sits down on his doorstep and waits for him.

J. M. Brash of Gulfport, Mississippi, has been spending several days in this section of late closing up some business in the real estate line.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baxter and daughter of Vosper were pleasant callers at this office on Friday. Mr. Baxter had been in to attend the good roads meeting held that afternoon.

Lieut. Babcock of Waco, Texas, is spending a short furlough in this city and at Biron visiting his family and friends. It is reported that Mr. Babcock has tendered his resignation to the government.

Rev. F. A. Pease, pastor of the Park Place Methodist church of Milwaukee, was elected president of the Methodist Ministers' Association at a meeting in Milwaukee last week. Rev. Pease was pastor of the Methodist church in this city several years ago.

W. F. Davis of Aldorf was among the business callers at the Tribune office Friday. Mr. Davis reports that he has traded his place in Aldorf to J. J. Smith of the town of Aldorf, over in that country and that it is his intention to move over there about the first of next month to make his home.

—List your property with George Forrand. He sells real estate.

Wm. Hamm of the town of Rudolph dropped into the Tribune office for a pleasant chat on Tuesday while in the city in attendance at the stock fair. Mr. Hamm reports usual steadiness along with his everything moving along with his way, and says the farmers are in pretty good shape this fall even if they did lose something by the early frost.

Mr. and Mrs. James Withers have issued invitations to their fifth wedding anniversary, which will be celebrated on Wednesday, October 24, at Brazeau's hall, Nekeosa.

Joe Zabawa, who has been near Elmer, Minnesota, where he took charge of a dredge for the Road Construction company, returned home last week to spend a few days visiting with his family. Joe reports that things have been moving along fairly well there in spite of the adverse conditions.

Charles Kelp, who has been located at Beaver Dam since leaving this city, has sold out his farm and moved to Fox Lake where he has bought a blacksmith shop. He spent several days in this city last week and while here bought some of the machinery and equipment from the Holmes & Lemense shop which he will move to Fox Lake and use.

Joseph Bissig, who has been at City Point for several weeks past looking after the harvesting of the cranberry crop belonging to the Bissig Bros., reports that they will pick about 900 barrels this year, which is about 200 barrels more than last year. They will secure all of the crop without loss from frost, which is better than most of them report from this locality.

Walter Long of the town of Seneca who was coming into town Tuesday evening by team, was run into by some unknown person driving an automobile, and thrown from his rig and injured to some extent. The man driving the auto, so Mr. Long reported, turned out his lights after the accident and got away without stopping to ascertain whether or not he had done any damage.

Louis Schenock, who is working at Port Edwards, was compelled to lay off a couple of days this week on account of an attack of grippe.

Mrs. B. R. Goggins entertained the members of the Ad Astra class of the M. E. church on Friday evening, the party being as a farewell to Miss Ethel Linn. A luncheon was served during the evening and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The marriage of Helen Schenock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schenock, and Mr. John Harvinski will be solemnized next Monday morning at nine o'clock at the Polish Catholic church on the west side, Rev. Father Ciszewski to officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Baugman of the town of Rudolph were among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. They were on their way home from Marshfield where they had been to attend the stock sale, and report that there was a good attendance and that some fine cattle were being disposed of. Mr. Baugman purchased a couple of pure-bred Holsteins while there and later on will add to the number.

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The Industrial Commission has rendered a decision in the A. Marceau case, the widow being awarded damages in the sum of \$1,907.38.

Mr. Marceau was trimming some trees along the river bank in the park, and while standing on a ladder he fell and injured himself so severely that he subsequently died. The accident occurred on the 4th of August. Attorney D. D. Conway represented Mrs. Marceau in the matter.

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INDIAN AGENCY REMOVED

The Indian agency has been removed from this city to Laona, notwithstanding the fact that there are a great many more Indians in this immediate vicinity than there is in the neighborhood of Laona. In fact, those who looked into the matter have discovered that there were about 1400 Indians served by the agency at this point, while in the neighborhood of Laona there were only about 400. An effort is being made to have the agency re-established in this city, and it is possible that when the matter is properly brought before those in charge that they will be able to see things in the same light as the people in this city.

ANTHONY LOOZE MARRIED

Dr. Anthony Looze, formerly of this city, but for some time past located at Freeport, Illinois, was married on Wednesday at Superior to Miss Lucille Waterman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Waterman. Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Looze of this city went to Superior to attend the wedding. Dr. Looze lived in this city the greater part of his life and has many friends here to wish him a happy wedded life.

CELEBRATED HER BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Mike Sierck entertained a party of friends at her home on Friday afternoon, the occasion being her 53rd birthday. The afternoon was spent in a social manner, and a fine supper was served to the guests that was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Sierck was presented with a set of dining room chairs by her friends.

STYLE CRAFT COATS AND SUITS

To meet the varied requirements of the WELL-DRESSED WOMAN The variety represents tireless searching and comparing many close decisions to maintain our reputation as "The Store of Styles and the Store of Values"

You'll find here fabrics and ideas not likely to be seen elsewhere. You'll find tailoring and fit all you might ask and values that because of market uncertainties may not be equaled again.

Ladies' Suits\$19.00 to \$39.00
Ladies' Wool Coats ..\$11.75 to \$39.00
Plush Coats\$15.00 to \$39.00
Childrens' Coatsup from \$2.50

PETTICOATS

In complete assortments of Silks, Knit Silk and Satine.

SILK SWEATERS

Mercerized Silk Sweaters in rose, gold and alic blue with white sailor collar, cuffs and girdle at\$4.75

WOMENS' and CHILDRENS' FURS

In all the popular kinds, including the New Maribou, Taupe Shade Collars and Scarfs, priced below present market prices.

Dress Materials in Silks and Worsteds

Include all the desirable new shades and trimmings to match, reasonably priced, brown, blue and white corduroy velvet per yard\$1.00

Tailored Made Dresses

For Children and Women, also Nobby "Friend Made" Skirts in Silk and worsteds.

SLEEPING GARMENTS

Dr. Denton's sleeping garments, full range of sizes in closed or drop seat.

UNDERWEAR

Forest Mills underwear for every member of the family, satisfy you in every respect, if you have not used them let us prove their merit to you.

W. C. WEISEL

Individual and Distinctive Type of Womens' and Misses' COATS AND SUITS

For FALL and WINTER.

An extraordinary purchase of new suits in all the newest shades, materials or Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Poplin, Gabardine, serges, prices range from \$18.50 to \$45.00

A Most Complete Showing of Ladies' and Misses' Coats

In Broadcloths, Pom Pom, Silk Plush, Wool Velour, Zebeline in all shades and sizes. Anyone intending to buy a coat should come here to inspect our large line of Coats at prices that will suit all. Coats range from \$8.00 to \$55.00.

SMART STYLES IN MILLINERY

Large line of hats for ladies' Misses' and children at reduced prices. Come in and see our line whether you buy or not.

PRETTY WAISTS, Georgette and Crepe de chine at \$3.50 to \$6.95.

JUST RECEIVED a beautiful line of Wool Serge Dresses at \$5 to \$25.00.

Large line of Muffs, Scarfs, Skirts, Underwear, Rubbers, etc., at lowest prices

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We Guarantee Satisfaction We never hesitate to promise you satisfaction with anything you buy here—why then, should we hesitate to go all the way and guarantee you satisfaction?

When we say that we guarantee satisfaction we mean this: If you are not perfectly satisfied with any purchase you make here, if you don't feel that you got all that was coming to you for the money you paid, bring back the goods and we'll refund your money.

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Abel & Podawiltz Co. Clothes for Fall Wear

We're all set for the fall trade. We can give you quick, convenient and satisfactory clothing service.

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NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N. J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sleep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women as I have used them with such good results."—Mrs. MILDRED T. CUMMINGS, 322 Harmony St., Penn's Grove, N. J.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as inflammation, irregularity, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.

ECZEMA
Money back without question if KIDNEY CURE fails in the treatment of ECZEMA. Write to BINGHAM, CATT & CO., 1000 Broadway, New York City, for full particulars.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A full preparation of the best hair dressing. For itching scalp, dandruff, itching hair, and all other scalp troubles. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

Wisconsin Directory
INDIAN RELIGION WANTED OF EXPERTS. For full particulars, write to J. W. B. HARRINGTON, 200 N. 1st St., Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENTS
MORSELL, KENNEY & FRENCH
Solicitors of Patents and Trade Marks.
Arthur L. Morse, Counsel in Patent Causes.
814 Marquette Bldg., Milwaukee. Phone 8, 1404.

RACINE COUNTRY ROAD TIRES
See our dealers in your city.
STANDARD RUBBER CO.,
Cor. Jefferson & Oneida Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
Open every hour during the year.

STOCK OWNERS!
PREVENT UNNECESSARY EXPENSE!
Read and Study Dr. D. D. Roberts' "Practical Home Veterinary" book. It contains full instructions for the treatment of all diseases of the horse, cow, sheep, pig, and poultry. It is a complete and reliable guide for the stock owner. Write to Dr. D. D. Roberts, 100 Grand Avenue, Washington, D. C.

SEE NAPOLEON IN KERENSKY
Many Regard Great Russian Leader, Now Thirty-six, as Like French Hero.

A writer in the National Geographic magazine observes that those who, like Plutarch, seek for parallels in the lives and characters of men of genius, find in the careers of Kerensky and Napoleon many interesting points of similarity.

The man of destiny of the French revolution and the man of the hour in Russia's day of liberation from the oppression of autocracy, Napoleon was in his thirtieth year when he became first emperor of the French and Kerensky, premier of the Russian cabinet and now exercising the powers of dictator in order to restore order in the empire, is just thirty-six.

Throughout his career Napoleon suffered from an incurable military malady, supposedly cancer of the stomach. Kerensky is also tortured by a disease (supposedly tuberculosis of the liver), which prevents his working at fever heat more than a few weeks at a time; then he is forced by weakness to recuperate for several days in a comfortable bed.

Napoleon's judgment of men was instant and almost infallible; Kerensky is reputed to possess the same faculty to a remarkable degree.

Kerensky is an impassioned orator of forceful, almost hypnotic, influence. His exhortations to the soldiers of the new Russian army have much in common with the inspiring appeals of Napoleon to his soldiers before the battle of the Pyramids and elsewhere.

Liquor Control in Bermuda.
Consent of the Bermuda legislature has been passed a law whereby "during the continuance of the present war the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor in all clubs and licensed premises is prohibited between the hours of nine o'clock at night and nine o'clock on the following morning."

It's up to a man to foot his bills after receiving a legacy.

GAVE UP HOPE
Often Wished For Death to End Her Misery. Doan's Effected a Complete and Lasting Recovery.

"I was helpless with kidney trouble," says Mrs. Ellen Janis, 3404 N. Third St., St. Charles, Mo., "and began to think my case was beyond the reach of medicine. The pain in my back laid me up in bed and it seemed as if I lay there."

Mr. Janis, and there were large, puffy spots beneath my eyes.

"How I suffered when passing the kidney secretions! I screamed in agony and I often wished I might die and be out of misery. I had night sweats and mornings on getting up I was so weak and numb I could hardly stand up. I grew so pale and emaciated I looked like death. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me completely and I have been as well and healthy since as any woman of my age."

Get Doan's at a Store, 60c a Box.
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 40-1917.

Saving the Bread Crumbs

By Mary Partrich

"Yes, George, I think you're right. We must economize as to food," George heaved on his wife much pleased that she so readily fell in with his suggestion. But then they had been married only six months, and so far there had been no serious misunderstandings between them. The war, which had brought so much misery and tragedy into the world, was being felt on its remotest outskirts, affecting people of moderate means by the faithful rise in the cost of living. The government was urging a patriotic measure the wealthy classes to reduce their menus. The poor needed no such incentive, their slim pocket-books drove them to the dire necessity even where a less amount would seem to mean a close approach to starvation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Steers belonged to neither the very wealthy nor the very poor class. Steers was drawing a good salary in a responsible position, they owned their own home, and might be said to be comfortably off. So it was quite from patriotic motives that they resolved to cut down the table expenses.

"But," observed his wife, Ida, drawing her brow in perplexity, "I must say I don't know just where to begin. I thought we lived pretty moderately anyhow."

"We might leave out meat for some meals," suggested George rather ruefully.

"We don't generally have it more than once a day anyway."

"No, but we might leave it out say two days in the week."

"Yes," assented Ida, "and I could learn to do some of those things with bread crumbs the papers talk so much

about. I never have wasted bread, but I suppose I could do something with the crumbs."

"I remember my mother used to make a bread pudding that was delicious, and she used to fry all sorts of things in crumbs," reflected George.

"Well, I guess I could if I put my mind to it."

There was a tinge of annoyance in Ida's tone, and George hastened to say that he was quite sure she could. He departed for the office and Mrs. Steers sat about revising the bill of fare. Her cook book did not seem to abound in recipes of an economical order, and she began searching through some papers she had laid aside for the new instructions for reducing the high cost of living.

The dinner that evening showed some signs of attempted reduction, but when George Steers might have felt the shortage he knew his wife was only trying to carry out his suggestion, and he said nothing. As time went on the bread crumbs combinations which frequently appeared seemed rather the unsuccessful results of the economical process. Apparently the "last straw" was laid upon the long suffering husband one evening when he attempted to eat a mixture posing as a pudding. For Ida saw that the dish had been set aside, and that hubby was pretending to have developed a sudden fondness for bread and butter.

"You thought," she said, regretfully, "you liked bread pudding."

"Yes, I did. But that might have been because I was younger. One's taste changes. Then mother used to put a lot of rusins and all sorts of things in it."

"Oh yes, no doubt. And by the time she had got through with the rusins, and the eggs, and the rich cream she had a pudding too expensive to make it any economy to save the crumbs."

snapped Ida never was an extravagant cook. At least I've always heard others say so," answered George.

As a very large oak can grow from a very small acorn, so can a good-sized quarrel grow out of a slight misunderstanding. Mother's cooking was Ida's wife's result in a domestic cyclone.

George, who had meant never to bring up that dangerous point, but had in a way been goaded to it. Ida had meant to be entirely reasonable at the outset, but the worries and vexations to which she had been subjected in her well-meant attempts to achieve economical results, and the evident failure of her efforts had "got on her nerves," and unexpected mines were exploded with dire results to the happiness of both.

"You'd better go home and get some Amateur Gardener."

A prominent business man of Nashville, answering the call "To plant a garden," set out 150 cabbage plants, which were given to him in the early spring by a farmer friend. The plants received the very best of care, being watered almost every evening and the ground around the plants was kept loose. The plants grew and grew until they caused the "famous gardener" to boast to his business friends that he had the nicest "patch" of cabbage in the county. With a little "aid" his

friends swallowed his statements, but after today no more will be heard about his big cabbage. They were found to be rape plants and not cabbage.

Value of Assumption.
"Blissigns pretends that he knows everything," said Miss Cavenne; "and in that way he really gets acquainted with a lot of people who think he will introduce them to a lot of other people."

Optimistic Thought.
The man whose worldly prospects are his chief concern clings to a rope that will surely fall him.

Mesh Bags Grow Smaller.
Are Tiny When Compared With Those Which Were New Carry on Their Shopping Tours.

Wrist bags are a bit smaller this season. Perhaps the high price of gold and other precious metals has something to do with it, but more likely it is merely a whim of fashion and a matter of differentiation between the enormous bags which women are now predisposed to carry on their shopping tours and those meant solely for dressy purposes.

The mesh bags are made of gold very finely woven and with brilliant, cent hued. The frames are frequently studded with small, sparkling stones, and the chain is a feature of great beauty, the workmanship being exquisite and the design unusual.

Sometimes these bags are lined, but the great majority of them have no interior finish other than the gold chain work itself.

The cheetah calls with a decided growl, very much like that of the cat.

Gay Colors Seen In New Clothes

New York.—It is often said that the fashion experts dwell too much upon the and material and are given to ignoring the extraordinary value of colors.

The charge is true. At least, the truth of it dominates the majority of dressmaking houses and is present in the majority of women's minds. Color is to be used every department of dress. There are colorists who over-estimate its value to women, and they are the ones who actually frighten the majority into a conservatism that often borders on the ugliness.

The trouble with the artists lies in the fact that they do not seem to have any tendency of courtesy toward the coloring of the woman who is to wear the garment. They assimilate and put into juxtaposition colors that have extraordinary beauty in themselves, but when they are placed next to the human skin, hair and eyes, they kill what nature has done. This is glorifying the artist at the expense of the woman.

There is no temptation in costume making other than the one offered by a gown built out of an exquisite harmony of colors. It appeals to every woman but the one who is "shocked by a thread of scarlet," as Mrs. Stuart puts it in one of her admirable short stories. Mind you, these women who feel that drab colors are part of the respectability of life and who have a traditional and mystic belief that the color of the scarlet letter used by Hawthorne was in itself an acknowledgment of sin, are not out of existence. The Puritan stock lives on, although it may be in Montana, Texas or Alaska, instead of in a small New England village.

But aside of this well defined segment in human society that looks upon scarlet as the color of all that should not be, and upon black and gray as the colors that spell respectability, emotional limitations and the straight and narrow path, there are thousands of women who are attracted to colors as goldfish to water. They find in the brilliancy of tone a kind of mental and physical stimulation that the savages probably feel.

So it is that when the gifted artist-dressmaker, weavers and dyers throw out to the world bits of colored braid, as our forefathers did to the Indians when they wanted furs, a large segment of women snap up the gifts with delight.

Color as an Accessory.
The world is wiser and better dressed when the great artists produce glorious colors as accessories to gowns

that savage strain in her which is not quite dead and which calls for gay colors.

Black panne velvet and tulle, as well as jet, have been the fabrics chosen for these separate bodies which are put about the slender waists of satin in any of the blues, greens, reds and purples that the skin will not tolerate.

The accessories which fashion will spring upon us are gorgeous in coloring. All that need be said is that in the worsted embroidery is in high favor. Sometimes, when an artist wants to get a bit of brilliant color into an otherwise demure picture, a cat play-

ing with balls of colored wool is thrown recklessly over the background and the effect always catches the eye.

Taking this as the foundation of the work that is being done by the Paris dressmakers, we can build ourselves up into some sort of colorful picture that will catch the attention wherever we display ourselves.

A dark blue gown is nothing but a dark blue gown to those who know nothing of the possibilities of combining it with something vivid; but when, against the midnight sky surface is put a design of the Dakota Indians, then the dark blue gown takes to itself a gaiety which it has lacked.

It is quite true that the designers in Paris will also mingle opposing colors through the use of double faced materials, but they are evidently determined to get the very best they can out of the color scheme in dress by using primitive embroidery against a somber surface.

Colored Crystals Used.
In the new gowns there will be as much colored crystal work as colored worsted embroidery. It looks as though the crystals will be given over to the evening costume and the worsted to the street clothes. Only a few of the French dressmakers have put sequins on clothes, but each and all have taken up colored bead work with enthusiasm and exploited it with all the frankness of vivid colors that is a part of the American Indian as well as his Southern neighbor.

Lavins, for example, makes a black satin gown for informal evening wear that is nothing but a series of straight, primitive panels falling over a slim, tight, transparent skirt of periwinkle blue chiffon. The edges of this skirt are beaded and fringed with periwinkle blue crystals. In the fastidious American eye these are peculiarly familiar. The bodice is simply built, of black satin, opening over a panel front of the blue chiffon and crystals, and the long, straight sleeves which are not full, but hang far away from the arm like a panel and are negligently caught into the wrist by a thin bracelet of crystal.

The bodice is made of the blue weighted with great tassels and fringes of periwinkle crystals.

Both Premet and Worth have adopted a smashing touch of color on a dark gown, in the way of a broad sash. Premet ties hers with a big bow at the left side of the back, giving something of the effect of a one-sided bustle, and Worth takes a width of gorgeous material and makes a low waisted giraffe of it on a black or gray gown.

Smoke gray afternoon and evening frocks have flaming green or emerald green sashes, slightly belted at the waistline, made of chiffon or tulle, heavily fringed and tasseled at the end with colored crystals.

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Knitted Sport Hats.
Knitted sport hats are the fad this fall. And after all, if one can knit a war helmet one ought to be able to manage a new golf hat. Whole hats of knitted worsted are mounted over buckram frames in saloon mushroom shape, and some young women, fancying the special shapes of their summer sport hats, are knitting hard to get them covered. The sides of the crown can be covered with a straight strip of knitting, like a broad ribbon band, but it is harder to manage the circular strip for the brim covering and face-hair.

And the circle that covers the top of the crown. Those who find the problem of knitting a hat cover too difficult can abandon it and make a crocheted hat, which is a great deal easier.

Gala Year for Miss Sixteen.
This is going to be a new year for younger sisters. Time was when if Miss Sixteen shot up overnight, all her new, pretty dresses were handed down to Small Sister Fourteen. The transfer was never made, and the heart-burnings, sometimes on one side and sometimes on both, says a writer in the Delicatore. If Sixteen was a rose petal blond, her anguish in giving up her favorite pink frock was equalled if not excelled by the agony of brick-torture which she felt for it. Or if the younger sister could wear the same colors that older one affected, the airs that the mix gave herself in her silks, her dresses were unbearable. Now, however, there is no reason why even the fastest growing girl should give up her favorite dresses. Almost anything you have can be made into a new frock. So many of the new styles call for a combination of two materials that you can take an entire dress and lengthen it by making a new body of new material and using the original dress for the skirt. This is a wonderful boon to girls of 16, for they rarely wear out their dresses.

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A Fifty-Fifty P. M.
Postmaster Hanks ran the general store as well as the post office and one summer morning a lanky youth eluded him, removed his battered straw hat and said:

"Mr. Hanks, I understand there's two letters here for me—one won't come a month ago and one won't come last week. I'm afraid my folks must be sick, or else they wouldn't be writin' so plumb often. Let me have them letters, will ye, Mr. Hanks?"

The postmaster glared at the youth. "No, Peleg Anderson, I won't let ye have them letters till ye settle for that lot o' groceries wot's been owing so long!"

The young man took out some money.

"I kin settle half the account, Mr. Hanks," he said.

"Then," said the postmaster, in a milder voice, "I kin give ye one o' yer letters, and he did so. "Squar" up in full, Peleg Anderson, an' ye'll git yer other letter, but not before."

Selective Draft.
Much amusement was caused in the house of commons by the official admission that "by a regrettable clerical error" the national service department had notified the speaker that they proposed to transfer him to new employment at Wolverhampton at about one dollar per day, with a weekly war bonus of a little more than a dollar, "on the ground that such employment was deemed of greater national importance than that on which he was now engaged."

Grass seeds germinate in from fourteen to eighteen days.

A Combination.
"Are you going to fight or raise food?"

"Little of both, suh," replied Erasmus Pinkley. "I's gineater git my chicken coop well populated an' don't I's gineater hang right over it wif a shotgun."

A woman's idea of economy is to have her husband waste \$3 worth of time putting up a ten-cent shelf.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things but cannot perceive great ones.

For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills

Helpful to the Healthiest

Set You Right Over Night

Genuine Brand Signature

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of iron in the blood. Carter's Iron Pills a condition which will be greatly helped by

Children Cry For
Fletcher's
CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind, Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Prof. William Hornaday, the noted animal preceptor, cites this instance of ape sagacity:

"I once became quite chummy with an untrained, caged, menagerie orang-outang by the name of Dolong. He was a son of the jungle and intensely concerned in matters that came into his narrow life. All that he learned outside

CONGRESS MAKES LEVY AT \$27 FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE UNITED STATES

Excess Profits Revenue at Billion, and Incomes at Nearly as
Much Remain Practically Unchanged by Work of
The Conferees.

Corporations Will Pay Their Full Share Toward the Financing of the War—
New System of Grading the Amount of Assessment Adopted Be-
lieved to Be the Best That Could Be Devised.

Washington.—The joint conferees on the war revenue bill completed their draft after two weeks of deliberation. As revised by the conferees the measure has been raised from the levy fixed by the senate of \$2,410,670,000 to an aggregate of approximately \$2,700,000,000. Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee estimated that the increase made by the conferees would approach \$275,000,000.

Profits Tax Modified.
The excess war profits tax, as agreed to by the conferees, is a modification of the senate bill, the principal changes being in the maximum and minimum rates of exemption upon which the tax is to be determined. The senate granted a scale of exemptions ranging from 6 to 10 per cent, while the house exemption rate was 8 per cent. The conferees adopted the graduated rate of from 7 to 9 per cent.

The definition of capital, which was a point upon which the conferees argued for days, was modified so as to provide that the actual value of tangible property paid into a corporation or partnership or individual business before January 1, 1914, shall be taken as of that date. The profits tax to good will and other intangible property has been somewhat liberalized.

In calculating war excess profits the terms "invested capital" of corporations and partnerships was declared to include "actual cash paid in, actual cash value and other tangible property paid for stock or shares at the time of payment or January 1, 1914, but in no case to exceed the par value of the original securities; paid in earned surplus and undistributed profits or employed in the business, exclusive of undistributed profits earned during the taxable year."

The allowance for intangible assets includes "actual cash value of patents and copyrights paid in for stock or shares at the time of payment . . . good will, trademarks, trade brands, franchises . . . for non-cash payments not to exceed the cash value."

It stipulates that such intangible assets exchanged for securities before March 8, 1917, not exceeding 20 per cent of the total, shall be included at a value not exceeding a fair cash value at the time of purchase.

Postal Increases.
A flat increase on sending matter of 1/4 cent per pound until July 1, 1919, and 1/2 cent thereafter was provided. Advertising matter exceeding 5 per cent of the total space would be taxed from 1/4 to 1/2 cent additional until July 1, 1919, and from 1/2 to 3/4 cent thereafter until July 1, 1920, and from 3/4 to 1 cent to 1921 and from 1 cent to 2 cents thereafter.

An additional tax of 1/4 cent per pound until July 1, 1919, and 1/2 cent thereafter, on religious, agricultural, fraternal and similar publications was adopted.

The 1 cent tax on letters, excepting drop letters and postal cards, was restored by the conferees. A 1 cent additional tax on postal and private mailing cards was added. The first-class mail increases are estimated to raise \$50,000,000, and are effective 80 days after the passage of the act. The senate provision exempting from postage letters written by soldiers and sailors abroad was retained.

Railroad Tickets Hit.
The conferees levied 8 per cent in lieu of the senate rate of 5 per cent and the house rate of 10 per cent on passenger transportation, estimated to raise from the compromise levy about \$50,000,000. Instead of \$57,500,000 under the senate plan. The 3 per cent tax on freight transportation was retained and the tax on express transportation was increased so that 1 cent would be levied on each 25 cents paid instead of each 25 cents. The house 10 per cent tax on freight transportation was cut to 5 per cent by the senate, was restored and is estimated to raise \$5,000,000.

In lieu of the house 5 per cent tax on sales of automobiles by manufacturers and the senate federal license tax on owners, the conferees adopted a 3 per cent tax on all motor vehicles, including trucks, payable by manufacturers, producers and importers.

Taxes of 3 per cent of manufacturers' sales of musical instruments and jewelry also was written in, with a tax of 1/4 cent a foot on motion picture film.

New Inheritance Tax.
A new system of graduated inheritance taxes was written into the bill in lieu of the house plan and despite the senate's rejection of such taxes. The new rates on inheritances, with those of Americans in military service exempted, range from one-half of 1 per cent on \$50,000 estates to 10 per cent on estates of \$1,000,000 and more.

The bulk of the increases of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 made by the conferees is to be derived from the new inheritance tax.

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SEEKS NEW LIBERTY LOAN

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo
Formerly Opens Campaign to
Raise Needed Funds.

Washington.—The campaign for the second Liberty loan of \$3,000,000,000 was formally opened at Cleveland by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. Ten million subscribers to the new loan will be sought, and it is possible that the ultimate issue of bonds may be \$5,000,000,000.

ALL PRAISE REVENUE BILL

Conferees Unanimous in Opinion That
Measure Is the Best That Could
Be Devised.

Washington.—The conferees declare the new revenue bill is one of the best ever prepared. Senator Simmons and Representative Kitchin, who headed the conferees, being particularly enthusiastic. Mr. Kitchin, who objected to the measure he passed the senate as a "rich man's measure," said finally

the conferees in the senate bill was secured from the postage, public utilities and manufacturing sales section and the new inheritance taxes.

With but few exceptions, the new taxes are effective with the passage of the act.

Senate Version Stands.
The income tax section was adopted virtually as written by the senate. The new 2 per cent normal tax on incomes of more than \$2,000 for married persons and \$1,000 for single persons is in addition to the present law exempting incomes of less than \$3,000 for single persons and \$4,000 for married persons.

Thus those between the new low exemption bases and the present law will pay only the 2 per cent tax, but single persons having an income of \$3,000 or more and married persons whose income is \$4,000 or more would pay the full 4 per cent normal tax.

The senate income provision allowing an additional exemption of \$200 for each dependent child to heads of families subject to the present law was retained. The exemption for children, however, does not apply to those subject to the new reduced taxes with the \$2,000 and \$1,000 exemptions, respectively, for married and single persons.

Surplus Is Agreed Upon.
Surpluses were agreed upon as follows:

One per cent on income over \$5,000 and less than \$7,500; 2 per cent between \$7,500 and \$10,000; 3 per cent between \$10,000 and \$12,500; 4 per cent between \$12,500 and \$15,000; 5 per cent between \$15,000 and \$20,000; 7 per cent between \$20,000 and \$40,000; 10 per cent between \$40,000 and \$100,000; 22 per cent between \$100,000 and \$150,000; 25 per cent between \$150,000 and \$200,000; 30 per cent between \$200,000 and \$250,000; 34 per cent between \$250,000 and \$500,000; 37 per cent between \$500,000 and \$750,000; 40 per cent between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000; and 50 per cent on incomes exceeding \$1,000,000.

Increased Tax on Whiskey.
Increased senate rates on whiskey and beer were virtually retained, and that on wine somewhat reduced. The tax on distilled spirits was made \$2.10 per gallon when for beverage use and \$1.10 for industrial purposes, estimated to raise \$135,000,000. The amendment prohibiting importation of distilled spirits for beverage use was retained. Floor taxes to reach withdrawn liquors were approved. Beer was taxed \$1.50 per barrel additional, to raise \$46,000,000, an increase of 25 cents per barrel over the house rate.

Present wine taxes were doubled. Taxes on non-alcoholic beverages were compromised. On prepared syrups and extracts the taxes graduated from 5 to 20 cents a gallon instead of from 3 to 12 cents a gallon were adopted. Grape juice and other soft drinks are taxed 1 cent per gallon, as provided by the senate in reducing the original 2-cent rate of the house.

Senate rates on cigars and cigarettes, were retained, but those on snuff were increased from 4 cents to 5 cents a pound.

Stamp Taxes Fixed.
Stamp taxes agreed upon are:

Bonds of indebtedness, 5 cents on each \$100.
Indemnity and surety bonds, 50 cents.
Parcel post packages, 1 cent for each 25 cents of the cost of transportation.
Capital stock, original issues, 5 cents per \$100.
Sales and transfers, 2 cents per \$100.
Sales of produce on exchange, 2 cents for each \$100 value in merchandise.

Drafts, checks payable other than on sight or demand, promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation, and renewals 2 cents for all sums below \$100 and 2 cents for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof.

Coincidence papers, 50 cents between \$100 and \$500 and 50 cents for each additional \$500.
Customs house entries, from 25 cents to \$1, entry for withdrawal from bonded warehouses, 50 cents.

Passenger vessel tickets for ports other than those in the United States, \$30, \$10, between \$80 and \$60, \$5, and above \$60, \$5.

Voting proxies, 10 cents.
Power of attorney, 25 cents.
Playing cards, decks of not more than 64 cards, an additional 5 cents on the present rates.

Taxes on life insurance, eliminated from the house bill in the senate, were amended and reinstated, raising about \$5,000,000. Effective November 1 the new taxes on new insurance policies issued are 8 cents per \$100 or fraction thereof on life insurance and

cess of 15 per cent of the invested capital for the taxable year, the rates range upward to a maximum of 90 per cent on profits in excess of 35 per cent of the invested capital.

The new income tax section reaches many more persons than heretofore, exemptions for single persons being lowered to \$1,000 and for married persons to \$2,000. Large increases are made in the inheritance tax section.

Manufacturers' taxes embrace a broad scope, from automobiles to chewing gum.

New War Tax Levies as Made by Senate and House

Washington.—The war revenue bill, as finally agreed on by the house and senate conferees provides for the raising of approximately \$2,008,320,000, as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Income tax | \$ 842,000,000 |
| Excess profits tax | 1,110,000,000 |
| Distilled spirits | 135,000,000 |
| Rectified spirits | 5,000,000 |
| Fermented liquors | 46,000,000 |
| Wines, etc. | 10,000,000 |
| Soft drinks, syrups, etc. | 14,000,000 |
| Cigars | 10,000,000 |
| Cigarettes | 20,000,000 |
| Tobacco | 25,000,000 |
| Snuff | 1,500,000 |
| Cigarette papers | 200,000 |
| Freight transportation | 77,500,000 |
| Express and parcel post | 16,000,000 |
| Passenger transportation | 56,000,000 |
| Pipe lines | 4,500,000 |
| Seats and berths | 2,250,000 |
| Telephone and telephone messages | 7,000,000 |
| Insurance policies (new) | 5,000,000 |
| Automobiles (sale of) | 40,000,000 |
| Musical instruments (sale of) | 4,300,000 |
| Motion picture films | 3,000,000 |
| Jewelry (sale by manufacturer) | 4,500,000 |
| Sporting goods | 1,200,000 |
| Playing cards | 500,000 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | 1,900,000 |
| Proprietary medicines | 3,000,000 |
| Cameras | 750,000 |
| Admissions | 50,000,000 |
| Club dues | 1,200,000 |
| Schedule A, including playing cards | 30,000,000 |
| War estate tax | 5,000,000 |
| Virgin island products | 20,000 |
| First class mail matter | 60,000,000 |
| Second class mail matter | 14,000,000 |
| Total | \$2,008,320,000 |

1 cent per \$1 on the premium charged on marine, casualty, fire and inland insurances.

Amusement taxes agreed upon provide that all persons entering places of amusement free, except employees and children, on duty and children under twelve, would pay a tax rate of 1 cent on each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the admission charge. This tax also would apply to cabarets and similar performances where the cost of entertainment is included in other costs, such as service. Holders of annual box seats would pay 10 per cent of the annual rental. Nickel theaters and shows, rides and other outdoor park amusements with a maximum admission of 10 cents and benefit entertainments and agricultural fairs were exempted.

After November 1, 1917, members of all clubs, except fraternal orders, paying more than \$12 annual dues would be subject to a 10 per cent tax.

Exemptions Are Allowed.
On excess profits the conferees agreed upon a minimum deduction of 7 per cent and a maximum of 10 per cent, instead of the 5 to 10 per cent fixed by the senate. Other exemptions are \$3,000 for corporations and \$5,000 for individuals. Corporations, partnerships and individuals having no capital stock would pay a flat rate of 8 per cent on net profits in excess of \$5,000 for corporations and \$3,000 for individuals and partnerships.

Miscellaneous income tax amendments inserted by the senate were generally adopted, including the so-called Jones amendment for a tax of 10 per cent on corporations' undistributed surplus, without allowance for income taxes paid. The 10 per cent tax would not apply to undistributed income actually invested or employed in business or invested in federal securities after September 1, 1917, and 5 per cent penalty for surplus retained but not employed is provided.

In making provision for administration and collection of the new and existing taxes the conferees provided that the special tax of 12 1/2 per cent on war munitions manufacturers shall be reduced to 10 per cent, but retained to January 1, 1918. It now yields about \$20,000,000 annually and the senate had proposed its repeal.

GARFIELD FIXES COAL PRICES

Decision, Which Will Be Binding on All Dealers.

Washington.—Fuel Administrator Garfield announced regulations, effective at once, for the limitation of the retail prices of bituminous and anthracite coal throughout the country.

The fuel administration has fixed, in the conclusions arrived at, not the specific price which the retailer will be allowed to charge the consumer, but the gross margin which the retailer dealer will be allowed to add to the wholesale cost of his coal in making retail prices.

The retail dealer will be allowed to sell coal to the consumer at a price representing an advance of not more than 30 per cent over the retail gross margin of 1915. In no case, however, is the gross margin from now on to exceed the gross margin of July, 1917.

If, for example, a retail coal dealer bought a particular kind of coal in 1916 at an average of \$2 a ton and sold it to the consumer at \$3 a ton, his gross margin was \$1. If Garfield now lowers him to \$1.50 a ton, he will have to add 30 per cent to this amount, making his gross margin for 1917 \$1.80, provided that is not in excess of his gross margin in July last.

If the retail dealer now pays an average of \$3 for the same kind of coal he will be allowed to sell it to the consumer for not more than \$4.30 a ton. Doctor Garfield selected 1915 as a normal coal production year.

be subscribed, but oversubscribed. No one is asked to donate or give his money to the government, but every one is asked to lend his money to the government. The loans will be repaid in full with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. A government bond is the safest investment in the world; it is as good as currency, and yet better, because the government will bear interest and currency does not. If for safety and ready convertibility into cash.

Three notable Physical Features.
The surface of North America presents three great physical features—the great Pacific highlands, the central plains and the eastern highlands. The great Pacific highlands extend through the western part of North America, almost from the arctic shores to the isthmus of Panama, and are traversed by the Rocky mountains and other high mountain chains. The central plains, which descend gradually from the crest of the Rocky mountains, include the Mississippi, Missouri and the Great

Cotton Instead of Silk.
For almost a hundred years no one thought of making thread other than from linen and silk. Cotton was not so much as thought of. Then Napoleon, who had been devastating Europe, thought he would strike a blow at the silk industry of Hamburg, and caused the stocks of silk to be burned. The three makers of Paisley thus found their supplies of raw material cut off, and they had to look about to find a substitute. Cotton was tried, and was found to answer the purpose, so well

COL. HOUSE HAS EXALTED MISSION

Directed by President to Collect
Material to Be Used at
Peace Conference.

WAR'S END NOT IN SIGHT

United States to Be Equipped With
Full Information on All Matters
That Are Vital to
Its Interests.

New York.—President Wilson, being fully advised of the fact that the European governments have for nearly three years been gathering and collecting data, which would be indispensable at the now unknown but yet inevitable date, when the warring nations meet to settle peace terms, has asked Col. E. M. House, his intimate friend and unofficial counselor, to assume this complex and gigantic task.

Colonel House has accepted the undertaking, and with characteristic promptitude and thoroughness has already made groundwork plans for gathering all pertinent information, historical, geographical, and ethnological. His initial move was the selection as his chief lieutenant of Dr. John H. Finley, New York state commissioner of education, who has just returned from Europe, where he made an exhaustive study of conditions.

The selection of Doctor Finley is indicative of the sort of experts with whom Colonel House will confer. No man or woman with a preconceived opinion which might tempt one to view circumstances so as to prove the correctness of a personal point of view will be permitted to participate in a work where open-mindedness is a prerequisite to the arrival at conclusions that will enable the government to determine upon a correct policy.

Prejudice To Be Barred.
Emphasis is put upon the unalterable determination that neither professional pacifists nor confirmed militarists can be in the slightest degree useful in preparing statistics for governmental guidance, which must be without taint of bias.

In an interview Colonel House made it plain that his appointment does not indicate any thought of immediate peace is now being entertained by the United States government. He agrees with Lord Northcliffe in his message delivered before the American Bankers' association in Atlantic City that peace seems far off and America should beware the treachery and treachery of such propaganda. The truth is that this effort on the part of the United States to analyze war conditions and evolve a plan of procedure when hostilities end is a belated one, just as our military preparations lagged for a period. But now it is "all steam ahead and dam the tides" with our army and navy with not a thought of let-up in mind, so from now on there will be urgent prosecution of search for material, historical and informative, concerning the world war.

With an eye to the future, the world will have a more complete knowledge of the contest, but will not halt it in any way. To pause now in any phase of belligerent endeavor might make the prospect of peace even more remote than it seems at present.

No Sign of Early Peace.
The government sees nothing whatever to indicate the early approach of peace, nor will Colonel House have anything to do with ascertaining the point of view of either the Entente belligerents or the central powers, or possible terms upon the basis of which they might be willing to enter into negotiations. He will remain in the United States. It is possible that the state department will be able to afford him aid in the work he has undertaken, but he will not rely on the department nor in diplomatic capacity, formal or informal. He will have no title and will receive no salary.

The appointment of Colonel House affords another illustration of the expanding position of the United States in world affairs. Heretofore the state department has been equipped with virtually all the information that was necessary to the solution of international problems in which the United States has taken a direct interest. The war has brought new problems and projected this country into a field of international activity which it has seldom entered before.

Information Must Be Ready.
The questions which will come before the peace conference at the end of the war will be multitudinous. The freedom of the seas, the neutralization of peoples who claim the right of self-government and the disposition of territorial possessions involving economic, historical and political questions, will be some of the many subjects to be considered, and the information upon which conclusions may be based and policies decided must be at hand. It will be Colonel House's function to gather groups of experts to get this material in form for use. Others, however, will prepare the briefs.

With exclusive European problems, it is not expected that the representatives of the United States at the peace council will be concerned. But in the disposition of general questions, relating to economic intercourse and political development which will affect virtually all the nations of the world, the United States will have a potent

voice. In accordance with the policy that has been consistently followed since the outbreak of the war of holding aloof from European combinations except in the prosecution of the war, this government probably will not attempt to aid in the settlement of traditional European quarrels, except possibly as a matter of friendly interest if it opportunistically arises.

House Likely to Be Delegate.
It is said unofficially that when the time comes to organize a peace conference, Colonel House, by virtue of his present assignment, would in all probability be selected as one of the delegates from the United States. It will be a part of Colonel House's task to gather intelligence relating to commercial, economic and political situations abroad. He will keep abreast of developments in all non-military affairs.

Colonel House will have associated with him, as has been stated, several experts, probably college professors, economists and specialists in commercial and financial affairs. The work he is to perform will not be connected with similar undertakings in any of the countries with which the United States is associated in the war.

State department officials, when reminded of the statement that the United States would be interested in purely European territorial questions, answered that the American interest in France, and that the United States would, of course, have delegates at the peace conference. Colonel House will be expected to gather specific information by which American peace delegates can follow the conference intelligently.

These data will be compiled primarily to assist American representatives at the peace conference after the war, but may also be used in the meantime to help guide the government in formulating policies. It has no bearing on peace negotiations or negotiations of any kind with foreign governments, and will not come within the province of the president and the state department.

The United States government isn't getting ready to enter into peace negotiations with Germany, isn't going to meddle in strictly European questions relating to the war, and isn't negotiating just yet on the problems of peace with the Entente, as has frequently been surmised.

Must Have Data in Advance.
It is important for the United States government now and will be even more important later on to have a so-called "who's who and what's what" in the war in order that all phases involved may be properly understood by reference to data compiled in advance. In time of war the government that fails to prepare for peace will be at a disadvantage. Says the Philadelphia Public Ledger in an editorial: "The representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, found this out after the fall of Napoleon when they met Prince Talleyrand at Vienna. Talleyrand, sent by France, had learned enough of the situation as it concerned all of the small European powers and as it concerned much of the opinion of Europe to turn the tables upon the four great powers and to stand as the champion of the public rights of Europe."

Prince Talleyrand maneuvered, and successfully, according to the news of a secret diplomacy. He really worked in behalf of selfish and nationalist interests. The partitioning of Europe by the congress of Vienna was the outcome of arbitrary compromise; it was prolific of future wars. The knowledge which the great diplomatic exponent of France displayed was more comprehensive than that of his foes, that is all. Excepting that he recognizes the need of precise information, President Wilson acts upon a principle different from that which guided Talleyrand. He will urge this nation into no alliance, even with the nations with whom it is associated in the common war against the Teutonic powers. He proposes to squarely equip himself with knowledge pertinent to the rights of all nations in common with America as they may be concerned by the proceedings of the peace conference.

HOOPER PRAISES WISCONSIN'S WORK

FOOD DICTATOR SAYS BADGER
STATE LEADS IN FOOD
CONSERVATION.

OTHER STATES TO FOLLOW

Meatless and Wheatless Days Slogan
Sets Pace for Nation—State's
Plan to Be Adopted by All
Commonwealths.

Madison.—Recognition of Wisconsin as the leading state in food conservation was contained in a telegram received by Magnus Swenson, state food administrator, from Herbert Hoover, Mr. Hoover and his aides are taking advantage of Wisconsin's experience in organizing other states, and the Wisconsin slogan, a "meatless Tuesday" and a "wheatless Wednesday," to help win the war soon will be adopted by every state in the union. Mr. Hoover's telegram follows:

"Magnus Swenson, chairman State Council of Defense, Madison, Wis.: 'I congratulate you and the state of Wisconsin on the effort you have made to eliminate waste and conserve food at this critical period in our history. Your meatless Tuesday and your wheatless Wednesday will be adopted in every state. You have set a good example for the rest of the nation. It is only by such enthusiastic and persistent work as you and your organization have accomplished that we can hope to make a success of our program for feeding our people, feeding the allies and winning the war. I hope you will renew and redouble your efforts to the end that we will accomplish the great work that we have put our hands to. I ask the cooperation of every loyal citizen in the work before us.'

"HERBERT HOOVER."

STATE GETS \$3,305 IN FINES
Fish and Game Laws Are Being
Strictly Enforced—Jail
Sentences in Some Cases.

Madison.—That the way of the transgressor is hard is being experienced by offenders against the fish and game laws of the state as the conservation commission is on the warpath and is making a steady drive on all sectors. During September first the state secured a total amount of \$3,305 in fines. The representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, found this out after the fall of Napoleon when they met Prince Talleyrand at Vienna. Talleyrand, sent by France, had learned enough of the situation as it concerned all of the small European powers and as it concerned much of the opinion of Europe to turn the tables upon the four great powers and to stand as the champion of the public rights of Europe."

The largest fine assessed was imposed by Judge Reed of the Circuit court at Rhinelander, who fined John F. Wolf of Chicago \$500 and costs on his plea of guilty to the charge of swearing falsely in his attempt to get a resident hunting license.

Gams Warden F. A. Dockham of Sauk county landed three men for dynamiting fish and they were taken before Judge E. J. Eganell at Baraboo and fined \$200 each and costs. The men were August V. Chynovich, Will and John Dobras.

John Boettcher was fined \$50 at Marinette by Police Justice McGillis for hunting without a license.

Up in Superior a few days ago the deputy confiscated a Ford car in which a deer shot out of season was being conveyed, the new game law giving the conservation commission the power to confiscate any vehicle carrying game killed illegally.

TROOPS TO SEND PAY HOME
Selected Soldiers at Camp Custer Ar-
range to Split Month With De-
pendents—Urged to Buy Bonds.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Wisconsin and Michigan selected soldiers at Camp Custer are arranging to have the government split their monthly pay, sending half to them and half to their dependents. Fully 50 per cent of them have already decided on this course.

Acting on instructions from Washington, Maj. Gen. Dickman ordered company commanders to invite their men to any liberty bond campaign, especially among the commissioned officers, are able to subscribe liberally, while some of the privates are independently wealthy.

Some of the less fortunate who have no dependents at home are invited to put a part of their monthly pay into bonds instead of spending it all on their present comforts.

Speech Brings \$250,000 Bond Check.
Madison.—Z. G. Simmons, millionaire Kenosha manufacturer, came here to hear Secretary McAdoo. After listening he asked C. C. Brown, president of the First National bank of Kenosha, for a bank check. "Guess I'll take \$250,000 worth of these bonds," Simmons said, and he signed the check then and there.

Adopt Anti-Bob Resolution.
Grand Rapids.—The Wisconsin Loyal league here passed an anti-Lafayette resolution, recommending expulsion. The new officers are: W. C. Carey, president; J. A. Cohen, vice-president, and Leonard Kinister, secretary-treasurer.

Van Hise for 'Kultur's' Death.
Madison.—President Van Hise of the state university, in his annual address to the faculty, took the stand that German ideals must be wiped out.

Divorce Caused by Bible?
La Crosse.—Mrs. Alice Due of Indianapolis, divorced, induced the Zionist church, which teaches it is wrong for a divorced person to marry. She left her husband, James Due of Viroqua and he sued for divorce and won. This decision sets a precedent.

Creamery Is Burned.
Cumberland.—The Almena creamery with considerable butter, was burned. The loss was \$5,000, partly insured. Owner Charles Kaemer will rebuild.

Caught After Jumping Ball.
Rhinelander.—A. R. Bakon, who was wanted here on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, was apprehended by his bondsmen at Oshkosh after he had jumped bail and had been at liberty for several months.

A Lesson for All.
There is a lesson for the clock-watching. In a remark that Thomas Edison made the other day he reported: "I never owned a watch in my life." The wizard said, "The one thing I want least of all to know is the time."

GERMAN IS BEING DROPPED

Foreign Language Now Being Taught
in Only Five Grade Schools
of the State.

DECREASE SHOWN IN ENROLLMENT

EARLY REGISTRATION AT "U"
SHOWS DROP OF ABOUT
EIGHTEEN PER CENT.

NORMAL CUT TO BE GREATER

Figures for Both Branches May Be
Changed When Young Men Begin
to Come in That Are Now De-
tailed By Farm Work.

REVENUE BILL LAW

\$2,700,000,000 MEASURE PASSES SENATE AND IS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

NO SPECIAL FIGHT UPON IT

Senator La Follette Cast the Only Dissenting Vote Against Bill, but Offered No Objection to Its Passage.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The \$2,700,000,000 war revenue bill passed the senate on Tuesday with the only announced dissenting vote coming from Senator La Follette, although the senator did not seek a roll call on the measure and offered no objection to its passage. The bill was signed by the president and is now law.

Senator Simmons explained why the conferees had reached agreement through compromises and spoke in justification of the newspaper and magazine taxes, against which there had been a protest. He had inserted in the record a long letter from Postmaster General Burleson defending the taxes as carried in the bill. Senator Simmons made the statement that capitulations of estimated revenues to be derived from the bill showed it would yield about \$200,000,000 less than was originally estimated. The losses would come from the income and war profits taxes largely, but, he asserted, the bill was the most equitable and evenly distributed burden bearer that could be drawn. Senator Snoot of Utah, Republican leader, defended the bill as a fair and impartial measure.

WOULD OUST U. S. SENATORS

Gronna, Stone, La Follette and Baer Assailed—Senate Committee Will Consider Petition.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Two names were added on Monday to the list whose dismissal from congress is asked in the campaign against disloyal citizens.

They are Senators Asle J. Gronna of North Dakota and Senator William J. Stone of Missouri. These are mentioned in communications in addition to the petitions asking the impeachment of Senator La Follette. Among the communications were some from Wisconsin. Most of the letters and telegrams named La Follette. W. E. D. Stokes of New York city included in his denunciation Senator Stone, Senator Gronna and Congressman Mason, Britton and Baer. He said if they were guilty of disloyalty they should be shot.

The committee on privileges and elections will consider the communications on Wednesday. Senator Pomeroy issued the call. Edward Gillen, Racine, Wis., asked La Follette's expulsion and said he believed in "hanging all traitors."

BRITISH REPULSE 5 ATTACKS

German Leave Mounds of Dead on Battlefield in Flanders—Fail to Regain Positions.

London, Oct. 4.—Heavy fighting raged over a wide section of the west Flanders front during Monday night, the Germans directing savage counterattacks at numerous points. All of the assaults were repulsed, the war office announced.

An effort by the Germans to recapture Zonnebeke failed under intense gunfire of the British batteries, and the Germans were rolled back, leaving mounds of dead and wounded behind them.

Along the Ypres-Menin road the Germans launched five powerful counterattacks, using immense forces of men, but as often as the waves of attackers dashed forward, they were repulsed.

RETAIL COAL PRICES ARE CUT

Fuel Administration Fixes Maximum Prices to Be Charged on 30 Per Cent Increase Basis.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Three important orders affecting coal prices were issued on Sunday by Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield.

By their terms the following became effective on Monday:

1. Maximum retail prices of anthracite and bituminous coal, based on dealers' average gross margin of profit in 1915 plus 30 per cent added to the present cost to dealers, as fixed by the government.

Board Starts for Seattle.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The wage adjusting board of the shipping board left for Seattle, where it will begin arbitration work in connection with the labor difficulties in ship yards on the coast.

To Expel Agitators.

Mexico City, Oct. 5.—Foreign labor agitators who have been promoting strikes in the Tampico oil fields will be expelled from Mexico. Announcement to this effect was made by the government.

Laurier Retires as Leader.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced to leading liberals whom he summoned to Ottawa, that he proposes to retire from leadership of the opposition and the liberal party.

Governor to Lead Troops.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 4.—Gov. Keith Neville has accepted the colonelcy of the Seventh Nebraska National Guard regiment and will resign as governor when the regiment is mustered into government service.

Buenos Aires Is Isolated.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 4.—Food prices, already doubled by the general strike, trebled on Tuesday when the last line of communication between the city and the outside world was closed by strikers.

Kills Ex-Wife and Self.

Kewanee, Ill., Oct. 2.—M. R. Underwood of Washburn, Ill., former Kewanee man, shot and killed his divorced wife, Myrtle Sudana, and then stepped from a train with Ira Snow and then killed himself.

I. N. Seligman, Banker, Killed.

New York, Oct. 2.—Isaac N. Seligman, member of the International banking house of J. and W. Seligman & Co., died from a fractured skull received in an unknown manner while horseback riding.

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM



RAID GERMAN CITY SINK GERMAN DIVERS

FRENCH AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON STUTTGART.

Bombing Squadrons Spray Enemy's Establishments at Frenany-Le-Granto With Projectiles.

Paris, Oct. 3.—French aviators dropped half a ton of projectiles on the German city of Stuttgart in reprisal for the bombardment by the Germans of Bar-le-Duc.

The French official statement issued on Monday reported aerial operations as follows:

"The enemy on Sunday night bombarded the country in the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc, causing material damage and resulting in several victims."

"During the day of September 30 five German airplanes were brought down in aerial engagements, while seven other enemy machines fell in a damaged condition, within their own lines."

"French bombing squadrons sprayed with projectiles the railroad station and barracks at Frenany-Le-Granto, where fierce fires were observed, and also dropped bombs on the railway stations of Thionville, Metz, and Dieuze and on the factories of Haguenau."

"As a measure of reprisal for the German bombardment of the open town of Bar-le-Duc two French aviators on the night of September 30-October 1 threw down 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of projectiles on the fortified town of Stuttgart."

The British statement reads: "During the night bombing raids were made by naval aircraft over the following objectives: The lock gates of Zebrugg, the Saint Denis Western airfield, the Thourout airfield and the Brugelise works and cranes. Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results, a large fire being caused at the Saint Denis Western airfield."

WOMEN RIOT IN GERMANY

Smash Windows at Krupp Works City—Demand End of War and Return of Their Men.

London, Oct. 3.—A demonstration against the German government at Essen, home of the Krupp works, in consequence of the decision of Chancellor Michaelis not to state Germany's peace terms, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Women formed a majority of the demonstrators, says the dispatch, breaking windows of the town hall and shouting demands for more food, for peace and for the return of their men folk. The police and military were called out to quell the riot. Two women were injured and several were arrested.

CLING TO PRICE-FIXING PLAN

Manufacturers and Retailers Back Bill for Exemption From Anti-trust Law.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Manufacturers and retailers before the federal trade commission urged permission to manufacturers to fix resale prices on their products. The Supreme court has held that contracts requiring retailers to maintain factory-market prices violate the antitrust laws. Complaints have reached the trade commission that manufacturers are seeking to evade the law. The commission was asked to support the pending Stevens bill, which would legalize the fixing of resale prices.

BRITISH TAKE 4,000 TURKS

Gen. Maude Takes Vast Quantities of Stores When Garrison Is Forced to Surrender.

London, Oct. 4.—The Kaiser's dream of an empire from the North sea to the Persian gulf received another blow in the announcement of the capture by General Maude, with Rommel, in Mesopotamia, of 4,000 prisoners, in addition to a number of guns and vast quantities of stores and ammunition.

Dismiss Mooney Trial Charge.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—A complaint charging that Frank C. Oxman, an Oregon cattle dealer, perjured his testimony against Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder, was dismissed by Judge Griffin.

Lend Belgium \$2,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The government advanced Belgium another \$2,000,000 in addition to previous loans of \$7,500,000 a month for six months, and a special loan made some time ago of \$4,900,000.

General Gurko Exiled by Russ.

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—General Gurko, former commander in the southwest-front, has been expelled from Russia by way of Archangel because of the letter he wrote to the former emperor expressing his loyalty.

Sweden Seizes Animal Fats.

Stockholm, Oct. 5.—The government has issued a decree, effective October 4, for the appropriation of all animal fats except butter and all so-called technical fats and oils. The order is of continuing operation.

Tightens Blockade of Germany.

London, Oct. 2.—The allies plan a more vigorous blockade of Germany as a result of the conference between Lord Robert Cecil, British minister of blockade, and the French minister of blockade.

Sets New Wireless Record.

Washington, Oct. 2.—All records for long-distance wireless communication were shattered when radio messages were received and transmitted from Pearl Island, Hawaii, to San Francisco, L. I.

KAISER'S NEW TERMS

POPE BENEDICT DECLARES GER. MANY WILL EVACUATE BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

REPLY ON WAY TO ENTENTE

Pontiff Adds Offer for Peace to Message—Says Berlin Is Willing to Accept Mediation to End the War.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 5.—A special dispatch to La Prensa from Rome says:

"The Giornali di Italia announces that the pope, in communicating to the entente powers the official text of the central powers' peace answer, added a second note declaring that Germany was ready to evacuate Belgium and northern France and asking the entente governments if they desire to answer. The note adds that Germany is ready to detail conditions of evacuation, offering to accept direct mediation."

"The pope declares that conversations were had with the papal nuncios at Monaco and Vienna. While Germany and Austria denied the recent Berlin reference to a verbal note and conditions of peace, this does not exclude the fact that conversations were held at the moment of delivering the central powers' reply, when definite ideas were made known."

"The result obtained in the conversations permits the pope to assure the entente powers that Germany is disposed to evacuate Belgium and the provinces of France and to accept the conditions of peace that the conditions made as to Belgium are not absolute, but will be discussed in future diplomatic conversations."

MANY DIE IN TOKYO TYPHOON

138 Dead and 217 Missing in Storm, 100,000 Homeless and Hundreds of Houses Destroyed.

London, Oct. 5.—A Shanghai dispatch to Reuters says that as the result of a typhoon which swept over Tokyo on Monday 100,000 persons are homeless and that 138 are dead and 217 missing. The number injured is 108, and 1,346 houses were demolished. Telegraph and telephone service and railway traffic were interrupted.

Even worse damage is reported to have been inflicted in the rural districts. Many villages between Kioto and Osaka have been inundated by overflowing rivers and it is feared considerable loss of life has resulted.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Four hundred thousand are destitute at Tien Tsin, China, from floods, a state department cablegram said.

TO RAID GERMAN TOWNS

Kaiser to Be Repaid in Explosives With "Compound Interest," Says British Premier.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Continuing their reprisals for German air raids, French aviators last night dropped bombs on the city of Baden, the war office announced.

London, Oct. 5.—A crowd of poor people in the southwest district of London appealed to Premier Lloyd George, says the Daily Mail, for reprisals against Germany for the air raids on London. The premier shouted to the crowd:

"We will give it all back to them and we will give it to them soon. We will bomb Germany with compound interest."

The crowd cheered the promise of the premier wildly. The premier had just completed a tour of the area damaged in the raids.

FEWER VESSELS ARE SUNK

Eleven British Merchantmen of More Than 1,600 Tons Destroyed by U-Boats and Mines.

London, Oct. 5.—Eleven British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons each and two vessels under 1,000 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the British admiralty statement made public on Wednesday. In the aggregate this is the smallest number of vessels sunk during any intensified submarine warfare last February. The week's figures make a grand total of 337 vessels sunk since the adoption by the British admiralty of the weekly report system.

FAMOUS GERMAN FLYER DIES

Lieut. Vosse Shot Down by British Aviator During Battle on September 23.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Oct. 4.—The body of Lieutenant Vosse, the famous German aviator, has been found in the British lines. The lieutenant was killed in his fifth combat with a British aviator. He died fighting determinedly.

GERMAN AIRMEN KILL NURSES

Teuton Flyers Drop Bombs on Two Hospitals Behind the British Lines.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Oct. 3.—A German aviator has dropped bombs on two hospitals behind the British lines. Three British nurses and some wounded soldiers were killed.

Insurance Bill in Senate.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Government life insurance for soldiers and sailors, with disability allowance, instead of pensions, is provided in the bill reported to the senate with plans for quick passage.

Ford Turns Over OOne Plant.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 4.—Henry Ford arrived here and completed arrangements to turn over his plant to the war department. Many employees will be transferred to other Ford plants.

German Captain to Jail.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—Capt. Max V. Thierichens, former commander of the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was convicted by a jury in federal court here of violating the Mann white slave act.

Russ Make New Advance.

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—Russian troops here made another advance in the Riga region. German posts were pressed back south of the railway between eight hundred and one thousand yards.

Woman Loses \$10,000 Jewels.

New York, Oct. 2.—Mrs. William L. Lattauer, wife of Captain William Lattauer, of Camp Devens, Aver, Mass., offered \$500, with no questions for the return of \$10,000 worth of jewels. She discovered the loss after leaving a train.

One Killed, 15 Hurt at Race.

Fresno, Cal., Oct. 2.—W. S. Campbell, automobile racer, was killed in the first lap of a 25-mile race when his car struck the inner fence. Fifteen persons were injured, as another machine plowed through the crowd.

How the Indian Is Faring Under Uncle Sam's Care

By Robert H. Moulton

There are more Red people in the United States than ever and they are coming to rank high as farmers: Original Americans fruit and vegetable experts before White men came

OUR LO is no longer poor. He is a landholder and stock raiser. He has money in the bank, millions of it, or will have when the government completes the distribution of payments recently authorized. For his farm products he is receiving war prosperity prices. From his oil lands royalties are flowing in with an abundance that would make a white man dizzy.

When payments out of tribal funds authorized by congress at the last session have been completed, including an earlier distribution, the Indians will have received from the government \$10,335,088. In addition, during the last three years about \$4,000,000 has been advanced to stock Lo's ranges on various reservations and to purchase farm equipment. From this capital investment he is now receiving returns in some instances of more than 50 per cent.

The Indian oil has just completed the payment of \$533,300 to the members of the Chickasaw Nation the distribution of which was authorized in 1914. Further payments authorized this year began on August 15. These will amount to \$6,280,700 to the Choctaws, \$935,100 to the Seminoles, \$1,260,800 more to the Chickasaws, making in all, including the earlier distribution, \$9,071,900 which these Indians have received in cash.

To the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota payments will be made under the recent act amounting to \$1,513,788. The adults competent to take care of their interests will receive their share of the money. In the case of minors and others the money will be deposited in banks to be used for their benefit under the supervision of the officers of the Indian service.

Of greater interest, however, is the fact that the American Indian is not only the holder, but also the producer of wealth. He is beginning to put money into the bank himself as well as having the government put it in for him.

This is largely the result of a plan to enable him to make use of the natural resources available on the various Indian reservations and to utilize to a great extent by white men for their own benefit under the leasing system. Only last week there were put on sale at the Chicago market 50 carloads of cattle from Indian herds. In many places the Indian has shown that he can raise cattle as well as obtain the top market price.

During the last three years about \$4,000,000 has been expended in the purchase of cattle, sheep and horses to stock the Indian ranges. The handling of these herds by the Indians has been justified the investment. For example, the tribal herds placed on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana in the spring of 1914 at a cost of \$405,108, showed a net profit of \$1,141,115, of \$287,901. The tribal herds of sheep on the Pecos reservation showed gross returns in the first year of \$17,250 on an investment of \$23,477.

The live stock on the various Indian reservations is worth more than \$28,000,000, as compared with \$22,777,075 in 1913. In addition to this increase of more than \$5,000,000 in value the Indians have sold \$5,498,260 worth of stock and slaughtered \$2,807,431 worth of their own needs. As a herdman the Indian has been particularly successful. The highest price for a head of cattle was recently paid for a cow of the Crow tribe on a day when the general market value of the cattle was lower than on other days of the season.

Gradually the original unhyphenated American is taking possession of his own again. He is managing his own farm and reaping his own harvests. Leases of allotted land decreased in number from 28,847 in 1913 to 10,426 in 1915, a change in acreage of from 3,109,209 to 1,868,779. In 1915 the area of tribal lands leased was 8,122,918 acres in 1913 was 10,568,948.

The Indian is becoming a competitor at the agricultural fair with the white man. He is raising agricultural crops, relieving the government of a considerable expense of the necessity of making gratuitous issues of food under treaties to induce him to remain where he is on the reservation instead of reverting to the nomadic habits of his forefathers.

Nor is he any longer a vanishing race. The number of Indians increased from 300,830 in 1913 to 309,911 in 1915. Gradually the tendency toward tuberculosis, trachoma and kindred diseases, which prevailed among them to an alarming extent, is being checked. This is due to a medical campaign and the improvement of housing conditions.

It appears, therefore, that the turning point in the history of the Indians has been reached. His numbers are increasing, his wealth is growing and he has taken a place among the white men as the producer of wealth in a system of civilization with which his own manner of living was in direct conflict.

As farmers, the Indian has shown the white man something worth while, particularly in the growing of corn. It is interesting to note that he has planted pumpkins or squash among the hillsides, as does the white man, and also sowed beans where the vines could twine themselves about the cornstalks.

FRANCE WAS SAVED BY HER AIRPLANES

Aviators Witnessed Kaiser's Troops Crossing Belgian Frontier and Notified General Joffre.

"Had it not been for the French air service," says Burton J. Hendrick in World's Work, "France would have been destroyed in the first few weeks of the war. For years the French general staff had expected an attack through Belgium—the strategic railroads which the Germans were so painstakingly building up to the Belgian frontier could convey no other meaning. Yet the French could not believe that the main onslaught would come across the French frontier, and had made their plans for their greatest resistance in that region. France entered this war with only about 100 air planes, but Germany, which had foreseen the part of this new instrument was to play, had a much larger equipment. Yet a few days after the Belgian invasion began French aviators, flying near the Belgian-German frontier, saw a sight that immediately caused a change in the French operations. The Germans were crossing the frontier in enormous numbers—and the fact became apparent that in this section the main attack was to come. This news, flashed to General Joffre, caused that sudden alteration in his plans that made possible the successful battles of early September. Had it not been for this operation, the French army would have concentrated for the Germans in force on the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, and the whole territory, from Belgium to Paris and Calais, would have been left open to the German onslaught. That is, the war would have ended according to the calculations which had been so carefully made in Germany."

War to the End.

Knapp—Don't you think we are likely to have peace before long?

Scrapp—You may, but I shan't; I'm married.

The Way of It.

"The mob in Washington is actually encouraging the pickets there."

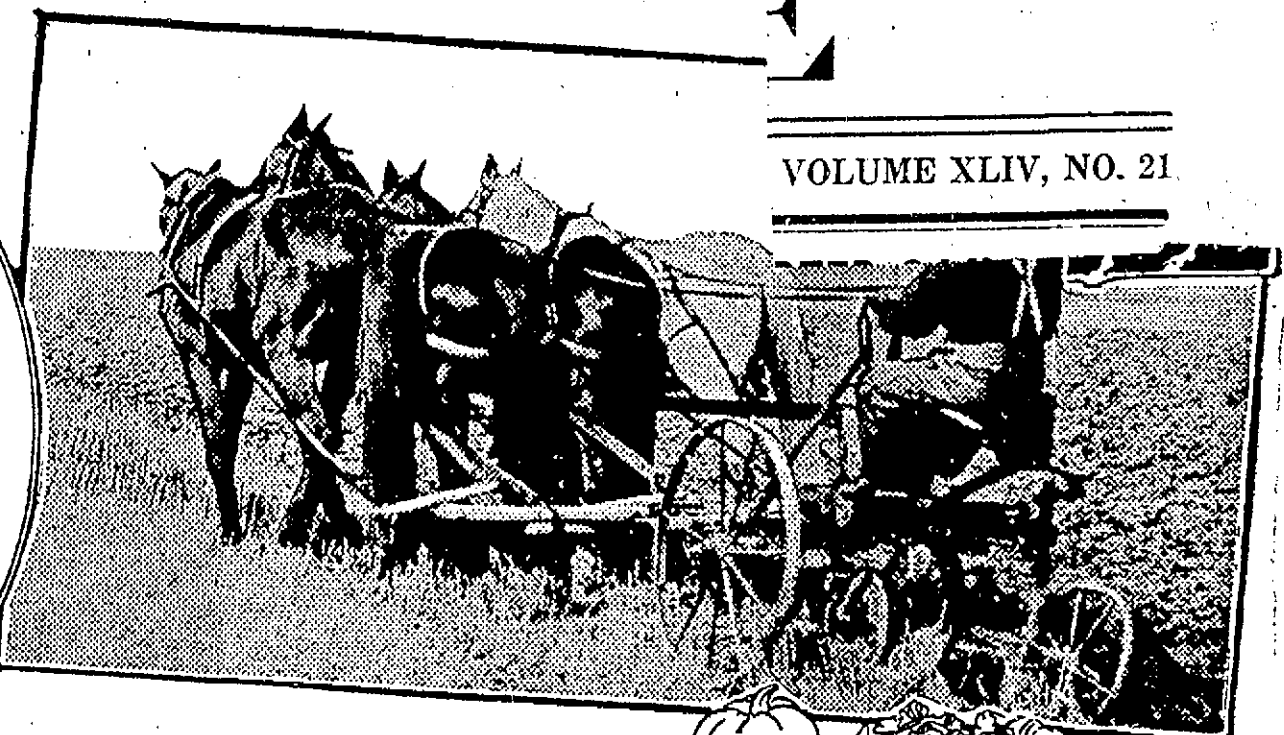
"How so?"

"I notice they are egging them on."

LILT OF THE PIBROCH.

Bards continued to do yeoman service, even down to the time of Sir Walter Scott, whose fighting ballads of the border—"Kilmont Willie" and "The Stag of the Outlaw Murray"—are so vivid and vigorous that we feel the author himself had ridden into the fray and had heard with his own ears the very clank of steel. Nor need the minstrel have struck a feebler blow because he possessed an ear for ballad meters.

Superceding these bards came the pipers, for in a Scottish ballad, dated 1581, we read of James VI. returning from church with his retinue,



AN UP TO DATE CROW INDIAN FARMER.



HARROWING ON HORSEBACK



WOMEN DO THEIR SHARE

The tomato, which is of South American origin, was on his list. Although he did not have onions, he was gathering many kinds of flowers bulbs, such as lilies, and drying them in soups. The Indian diet included the greens cooked with a piece of fat meat, Sumac, sorrel, milkweed, yellow dock and dandelion were also on his menu. He was gathering mushrooms and puffballs and other fungi. In fact, the Indian was able at all times to give to the strangers from beyond the great water a revised menu. The peanut, which is now so plentifully sold here, was considered a valuable food product by the Indians.

The American apple owes much to the care of the Indian farmers, for the Indian was an able pomologist. It was not unusual 150 years ago for Indian orchards to have 1,500 trees, all of which had been duly pruned and cultivated by the people we are prone to regard as nomadic savages. To the world the Indian introduced such fruits as the persimmon, the pawpaw, the pineapple and the Virginia strawberry. Primitive as the manual part of the farming of the Indians may seem, their agriculture did vary, well with the facilities which theory that the Science points strongly to this Western world, but horse had its origin in this Western world, but the animal disappeared many years before the aborigines appeared. The Indian had neither horses nor bullocks, and had he developed a plow he would have had no animals to draw it. He had no wheels, rakes or such devices, for the wheel had never been in use among primitive races of the Americans. The dog-drawn litter, or travois, was about as near as the Indian ever got to a wagon. His agricultural implements were few and simple. What with his hoe and mattock, his willow rake and his planting stick, he had run the gamut of tools. What he lacked in equipment he made up in enthusiasm and skill.

Smithsonian Excavates Ruins in New Mexico

Washington, D. C.—An expedition organized by the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation of New York City, under the immediate direction of Mr. F. W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau, excavating has just concluded its first season of excavating among the ruins of Hawikuh in western New Mexico. This pueblo was one of the famed "Seven Cities of Cibola," which was seen by Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, in 1539, and was the scene of the death of his negro guide and companion. In the following year the pueblo was stormed by Francisco Vasquez Coronado, the celebrated Spanish explorer, who almost lost his life in the attack. The Zuni occupants of Hawikuh fled to their stronghold a few miles away; the Spanish took possession of their village, which Coronado called Granada, and while there wrote his report to the viceroy of Mexico, giving an account of his expedition up to that time and sending various products of the country and examples of native art.

The excavations were commenced at the close of May by Mr. Hodge, assisted by Mr. Alanson Skinner and Mr. E. F. Coffin of the Museum of the American Indian. Work was begun in a great refuse heap forming the western slope of the elevation on which Hawikuh is situated. This refuse was found to contain many burials of Zuni dead, of which there were three types—remains cremated and deposited in cinerary vessels accompanied by food and water vessels; others buried at length, or in abnormal postures without accompaniment; and usually dismembered; others still deposited at length with head toward the west and with them numerous vessels of earthenware, great quantities of food, and the personal tools and ornaments of the deceased. In all, 237 graves were opened during the three months devoted to the work in which quantities of pottery vessels of various forms and with a great range of decorative painting, were uncovered. Among burials of the third type mentioned were several skeletons of members of the Zuni Priesthood of the Bow, with their war paraphernalia, including bows and arrows, sacred paint, war clubs, and their personal or ceremonial belongings.

A Franciscan mission was established at Hawikuh in 1639 and continued in operation until 1870, when the pueblo was abandoned on account of Apache depredations. Considering the length of time since the village was forsaken by its inhabitants, the remains were in a remarkably good state of preservation. The deposit of great quantities of food in the graves, especially boiled corn, and the effect of decaying the bones on the soil, had the effect of decaying the bones but of preserving the materials that usually more readily perish, such as baskets, fabrics, and objects of wood, many of which were saved by immediate treatment. Many very beautiful things

found in association with the remains included eight objects of turquoise mosaic, consisting of ornamental hair combs, ear pendants, and hair ornaments, some of which are so well executed as to be among the finest examples of encrusted turquoise ever found in America, and far exceeding the mosaic work of the Hopi Indians in Arizona today. Of the fabrics, various examples were recovered, and indeed in one instance the clothing of a woman was so well preserved that it was possible to study the character of her dress from neck to feet.

The pottery of the Hawikuh people, as mentioned, possesses a wide range of decoration and coloring. Most of the designs are geometric, but numerous highly conventionalized figures of birds, as well as many lifelike forms of quadrupeds, the eagle, the butterfly, the tadpole, and the corn plant were found. Many of the vessels are decorated with a distinct glaze, black and green predominating. The vessels consist chiefly of bowls, ranging in size from tiny toy affairs to some as large as 15 inches in diameter; but there are also large and small water jugs, and black, unglazed cooking pots, duck-shaped vessels, and the like.

The finds include, among others, the ceremonial paraphernalia of a medicine man, comprising his medicines; a turkey's egg containing the bones of the embryo and accompanied by a food bowl; several skeletons of eagles, turkeys, and deer that had been ceremonially buried, and deposits of pottery that had been broken in sacrifice and deposited in the cemetery not as burial accompaniments. It was the custom of the Zunis of Hawikuh to "kill" all the vessels deposited with their dead by throwing them into the graves, and this was likewise the case with other household utensils, such as metates and manos used in grinding corn. Some of the vessels escaped injury, while all of the fragments of the broken ones were carefully gathered and will be repaired.

The site of Hawikuh covers an area of about 750 by 850 feet, so that only a comparatively small part of the site was excavated during this season. The refuse was found to attain a depth of 14½ feet in the western slope, and it will probably be found to reach a depth of at least 15 feet before the walls of the summit of the elevation are reached.

An interesting discovery consists of the remains of many walls entirely beneath this great deposit of refuse, showing that the site was occupied in prehistoric times long before Hawikuh itself was built.

Diplomacy and the Muse.

"This isn't worth the

That men may attain to the highest of human attainments is evidenced by the fact that a young French nobleman named Henri D'Aldignac, who fled from the French revolution to London, is known to this day as "The Sa King." He made his living by dressing salads in the French Italian ways—then unknown in England—and soon obtained great love and his title.

FAIRM PRODUCTS ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION

Farmers Week at the Johnson & Hill store brought out a fine lot of produce this week, and those who have visited the basement of the big store have been led in their praise of the products that have been placed on exhibition.

The best display of all is made in potatoes, there being a large number of different kinds as well as a number of samples of each variety. This has been an exceptionally good year for potatoes, and so many have raised a patch that there are many to select from. It will certainly take an expert to decide just which lot is entitled to the first prize.

The display of corn is unusually small this year, indicating that very few have really good ripe samples to exhibit. There are lots of nice cobs, crows, rutabagas, pumpkins, squash and other vegetables of this sort, and several nice samples of beans, peas and other products.

Taken altogether it is a very creditable exhibit and a great deal of interest has been displayed in the matter both by the farmers as well as the people of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kern of Josseline visited at the Wm. Kern home on Sunday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ernest Heller who will be their guest this week.

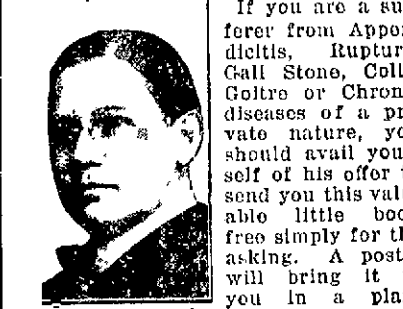
Specials for Sautrday Oct. 13th, at the New Meat Market

| | |
|---|--------|
| Very good bacon lean..... | 28c |
| Bacon, very fat..... | 30c |
| 3 pounds for..... | \$1.00 |
| No. 1 Picnic Hams..... | 28c |
| No. 1 reg Hams, best grade..... | 28c |
| half ham..... | 30c |
| Very best pot roast, 3 lbs..... | 50c |
| Choice boneless roast..... | 50c |
| Native rib roast..... | 18c |
| Rib boiling beef..... | 14c |
| Tender beef stew..... | 16c |
| Fancy round steak..... | 20c |
| Fancy sirloin..... | 20c |
| Fancy porterhouse..... | 20c |
| Fresh spare ribs..... | 18c |
| Fresh neck ribs 4 lbs..... | 25c |
| Fresh pigs feet, 3 lbs..... | 25c |
| Fine pork roast..... | 28c |
| Fine pork loin roast..... | 32c |
| Fancy mutton roast, off the leg..... | 25c |
| off the kidney..... | 22c |
| off the shoulder..... | 20c |
| Mutton stew, breast..... | 18c |
| Fresh bologna..... | 15c |
| Fresh Wieners and Polish..... | 18c |
| Fresh liver sausage..... | 15c |
| Blood sausage..... | 17c |
| leinz shortening, 5 lb..... | \$1.10 |
| leinz best olive oil, large bottle..... | 50c |
| small bottle..... | 25c |
| leinz sweet pickles..... | 25c |

A Medical Book Free

By Dr. N. A. Goddard

Modern Methods of treating Chronic Diseases without Operation, has just come from the pen of Dr. Goddard the Milwaukee Specialist and is one of the most interesting as well as authoritative little books the doctor has ever written.



If you are a sufferer from Appendicitis, Rupture, Gall Stones, Colic, Gout or Chronic Diseases of a private nature, you should avail yourself of his offer to send you this valuable little book free simply for the asking. A postal will bring it to you in a plain wrapper. Many so-called surgical diseases have been proven to be curable by medical treatment, more safely, more easily and cheaply by modern medical methods, than was believed possible a few years ago.

After you have read this little book you can consult Dr. Goddard on his terms visits to Grand Rapids, free of charge and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have secured the best in these matters. If you have been advised to submit to an operation, surely do not fail to consult him before undergoing such an operation. His advice may save you many weeks of suffering, loss of time and expense possibly your life. Dr. Goddard will be at the Witter Hotel all day Thursday, October 25th, and he makes no charge for a friendly visit. Hours 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

Bargains!

I have several big bargains rebuilt Top Buggies and light Spring Wagons. Look over, as I can save you some easy money.

Remember I do all kinds of Upholstering, Wagon building and General Repairing.

MR. J. F. MOORE, Wagon Maker of large acquaintance in this city and vicinity, has been added to my wagon department.

weet Carriage Works, Baker Street, East Side

WAR TO END NEXT YEAR

"The great war will come to an end some time during the next three months of 1918. I cannot place the exact date, but it will be the latest end of February when hostilities will cease. It may be several months before the treaty of peace is signed. The allies will win and there will not be another war of any size for half a century. American mothers who have sons in the army being trained in the great west of Europe. The fighting will be ended before the men on this side have a chance to get in the trenches."

This prophesy was made Saturday afternoon by Prof. A. P. Roberts, 1550 Pond du Lac avenue, Milwaukee, who in the thirty years of his residence in Milwaukee has made a number of predictions that have come true to the letter. These predictions are made when in a trance. Mr. Roberts claiming to have control in the spirit world, on several occasions has predicted the ending of the world war.

Mr. Roberts first gained considerable publicity in January 1906, when his predictions resulted in the finding of the body of a well known Pushing Gunman who had mysteriously disappeared while in Milwaukee. Mr. Roberts, after a trance, declared that the body would be found in the Milwaukee river just north of the Chestnut street bridge. He made the prediction that when the body was recovered there would be found in the vest pocket a ten-dollar bill and a two-dollar bill. The river was dragged on the following morning and the body found at the spot indicated by Mr. Roberts and in the vest pocket were found the two bills.

Some weeks before the carrying, Milwaukee, sank, the disaster was predicted by Mr. Roberts and the date upon which it would occur. Again on January 15, 1915, the Racine police secured the assassin of Fred Kores, a Racine business man who was struck down while driving thru Cudahy, and his automobile stolen.

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RETAIL LIQUOR AND TOBACCO DEALERS, including grocers who handle tobacco in any form, must prepare their inventory of goods on hand October 4. The revenue department is in a position to enforce penalties in the event of failure to comply with the law.

The new taxes are \$2.10 per gallon on whiskey, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 on cigars according to the price, 40 cents a thousand on cigarettes and an average of 12 cents a pound on tobacco. Dealers are allowed an exemption of 1000 cigars, 1000 cigarettes, 100 pounds of tobacco, 50 gallons of whiskey and 25 gallons of wine. The beer tax has been increased from \$1.50 per barrel above the old price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Barney St. Denis of Lindolph has sold his farm to Mr. Wiesenhof of Minnesota.

Mr. Kapitani has sold his place of acres on the Plover road to Chas. Henry of Illinois.

Matt Herod has sold his farm to Miss Hannah Johnson of Chicago.

George Fischer has traded his home in the city of Grand Rapids for the Peterson farm in Saratoga.

These transfers have all been made within the last few days by Louis Gross of Grand Rapids.

Also have two good farms to exchange for city property. Address, Louis Gross, Grand Rapids, Wisc., Route 4.

OLSON-MILLER

Miss Agnes Olson and Mr. Edward Miller were married in this city last Thursday at the home of Rev. Paulson. The latter officiating performing the ceremony that made them man and wife. They were accompanied by Miss Stella Honer and Mr. Henry Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will make their home in this city where they have many friends to wish them happiness.

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NEW CONCRETE ROAD NOW OPEN FOR USE

At the Court House, October 10, 1917.

The Grand Rapids-Pittsfield road is again open for traffic. This is the first time since the road was closed by the Grand Rapids County Public Works Commission. This has been a very unpleasant road to work on account of there being no place at the east end to store the traffic around and also it being a long way around.

I have also come in for considerable criticism for having same closed so long, but as the contractor was supposed to have this road and the village of Auburndale road (which is now starting) all completed by the 15th day of July, and as the contractor has signed over to Wood county the amount of \$10 per acre on each job after July 15 as liquidated damages, and as he has furnished a surety bond to the amount of \$10,000, the only thing I could do was to keep on hurrying him along, which I did.

The reason the road being closed so long is perhaps due to scarcity of men and mismanagement by the contractor.

I am sorry, however, that I was compelled to use the law in order to save the concrete from being ruined by traffic. There are people here in the city and other places who should have been arrested several days before I made any trouble for anyone, but I lacked the evidence to convict, and I repeat that I am sorry for anyone getting arrested because it gets friends and foes alike, as I hope I have some of the former and could hardly expect to be without some of the latter.

L. Amundson, County Highway Commissioner.

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FAIRM PRODUCTS ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION

Farmers Week at the Johnson & Hill store brought out a fine lot of produce this week, and those who have visited the basement of the big store have been led in their praise of the products that have been placed on exhibition.

The best display of all is made in potatoes, there being a large number of different kinds as well as a number of samples of each variety. This has been an exceptionally good year for potatoes, and so many have raised a patch that there are many to select from. It will certainly take an expert to decide just which lot is entitled to the first prize.

The display of corn is unusually small this year, indicating that very few have any really good ripe samples to exhibit. There are lots of nice ears, but the quality is not so good as in previous years. The display of beans, peas and other products.

Taken altogether it is a very creditable exhibit and a great deal of interest has been displayed in the matter by the farmers as well as by the people of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kernin of Madison visited at the Wm. Kernin home on Sunday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ernest Beller who will be their guest this week.

Specials for Sautrday Oct. 13th, at the New Meat Market

- | | |
|--|--------|
| Very good bacon lean..... | 28c |
| Bacon, very fat..... | 30c |
| 3 pounds for..... | \$1.00 |
| No. 1 Picnic Hams..... | 23c |
| No. 1 reg Hams, best grade..... | 28c |
| half ham..... | 30c |
| Very best pot roast, 3 lbs..... | 50c |
| Choice boneless roast..... | 22c |
| Native rib roast..... | 18c |
| Rib boiling beef..... | 14c |
| Tender beef stew..... | 16c |
| Fancy roast steak..... | 20c |
| Fancy sirloin..... | 20c |
| Fancy porterhouse..... | 20c |
| Fresh spare ribs..... | 18c |
| Fresh neck ribs 4 lbs..... | 25c |
| Fresh pigs feet, 3 lbs..... | 25c |
| Pine pork roast..... | 28c |
| Pine pork loin roast..... | 32c |
| Fancy mutton roast, off the leg..... | 25c |
| off the kidney..... | 22c |
| off the shoulder..... | 18c |
| Mutton stew, breast..... | 15c |
| Fresh bologna..... | 13c |
| Fresh Wieners and Polish..... | 18c |
| Fresh liver sausage..... | 15c |
| Blood sausage..... | 17c |
| fewel shortening, 5 lb..... | \$1.10 |
| feinze best olive oil, large bottle..... | 50c |
| small bottle..... | 25c |
| feinze sweet pickles..... | 25c |

A Medical Book Free

By Dr. N. A. Goddard

Modern Methods of treating Chronic Diseases without Operation, has just come from the pen of Dr. Goddard the Milwaukee Specialist and is one of the most interesting as well as instructive little books the doctor has ever written.



If you are a sufferer from Appendicitis, Rupture, Gall Stones, Colic, Gout or Chronic diseases of a private nature, you should avail yourself of his offer to send you this valuable little book free simply for the asking. A postal will bring it to you in a plain wrapper. Many so-called surgical diseases have been proven to be curable by medical treatment, more safely, more easily and cheaply by modern medical methods, than was believed possible a few years ago.

After you have read this little book you can consult Dr. Goddard on his monthly visits to Grand Rapids, free of charge and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have secured the best in these matters. If you have been advised to submit to an operation, surely do not fail to consult him before undergoing such an operation. His advice may save you many weeks of suffering, loss of time and expense usually your life. Dr. Goddard will be at the Witter Hotel all day Thursday, October 25th, and on the next day for a strictly visit. Hours 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

Bargains!

I have several big bargains rebuilt Top Buggies and ght Spring Wagons. Look me over, as I can save you some easy money.

Remember I do all kinds of Upholstering, Wagon building and General Repairing.

MR. J. F. MOORE,

Wagon Maker of large acquaintance in this city and vicinity, has been added to my wagon department.

weet Carriage Works, Baker Street, East Side

WAR TO END NEXT YEAR

"This great war will come to an end some time during the first three months of 1918. I cannot place the exact date, but it will be the latter end of February when hostilities will cease, although it may be several months before the treaty of peace is signed. The allies will win and there will not be another war of any size for half a century. American mothers who have sons in the new army being formed can ease worry and fear aside. The fighting will be ended before the men on this side have a chance to get in the trenches."

This prophecy was made Saturday afternoon by Prof. A. P. Roberts, 1550 Fond du Lac avenue, Milwaukee, who in the thirty years of his residence in Milwaukee has made a number of predictions that have come true to the letter. These predictions are made when in a trance. Mr. Roberts claiming to have control in the spirit world, or several controls for that matter that open to him the world unobserved.

Mr. Roberts first gained considerable publicity in January 1906, when his predictions resulted in the finding of the body of a well known Socialist leaderman who had mysteriously disappeared while in Milwaukee. Mr. Roberts, after a trance, declared that the body would be found in the Milwaukee river just north of the Chestnut street bridge. He made the further prediction that when the body was recovered there would be found a one-dollar bill and a two-dollar bill. The river was dragged on the following morning and the body found at the spot indicated by Mr. Roberts and in the vest pocket were found the two bills.

Some weeks before the ferry, Milwaukee, sank, the disaster was predicted by Mr. Roberts. He said that upon which it would occur. Again on January 15, 1915, the Racine police secured the assassin of Fred Koros, a Racine housewife who was struck down while driving thru Cudahy, and his automobile stolen.

MENT HAVE INVENTORY

Retail liquor and tobacco dealers, including grocers who handle tobacco in any form, must prepare their inventory of goods on or before October 15. The revenue department is in a position to enforce penalties in the event of failure to comply with the law.

The new taxes are \$2.10 per gallon on whiskey, from 50 cents to \$3 a thousand on cigars according to the price, 40 cents a thousand on cigarettes and an additional 12 cents a pound on tobacco. Dealers are allowed an exemption of 1000 cigars, 1000 cigarettes, 100 pounds of tobacco, 50 gallons of whiskey and 25 gallons of wine. The beer tax has been advanced to \$1.50 per barrel above the old price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Barney St. Denis of Rudolph has sold his farm to Mr. Wiesenhofer of Minnesota.

Mr. Kapitain has sold his place of 15 acres on the Plover road, to Chas. Henry of Illinois.

Miss Hieron has sold his farm to Miss Hannah Johnson of Chicago.

George Fischer has traded his home in the city of Grand Rapids for the Peterson farm in Saratoga.

These transfers have all been made within the last few days by Louis Gross of Grand Rapids.

Also have two good farms to exchange for city property. Address, Louis Gross, Grand Rapids, Wis., Route 4.

OLSON-MILLER

Miss Agnes Olson and Mr. Edward Miller were married in this city last Tuesday at the home of Rev. Paul Miller, the latter gentleman performing the ceremony that made them man and wife. They were accompanied by Miss Idella Hinkle and Miss Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will make their home in this city where they have many friends to wish them happiness.

NEW CONCRETE ROAD NOW OPEN FOR USE

At the Court House, October 10, 1917.

The Grand Rapids-Pittsville road is again open for traffic. This is the first concrete on the Wood County Trunk Line to be thrown open to the public.

This has been a very unpleasant road to work on account of there being no place at the east end to steer the traffic around and also it being a long way around.

I have also come in for considerable criticism for having same closed so long, but as the contractor was supposed to have this road and the village of Auburndale road (which he is now starting) all completed by the 15th day of July, and as the contractor has signed over to Wood county the amount of \$10 per day on each job after July 15 as liquidated damages, and as he has furnished a surety bond to the amount of \$10,000, the only thing I could do was to keep on hurrying him along, which I did.

The reason the road being closed so long is perhaps due to scarcity of men and mismanagement by the contractor.

I am sorry, however, that I was compelled to use the law in order to save the concrete from being ruined by traffic. There are people here in the city who are in the habit of driving over the road and making it a very unpleasant one for the people who have to use it.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Lentholt are the happy parents of a baby boy born to them Wednesday, October 10, at the Riverview hospital.

LOCAL ITEMS

Bert McDonald of Ladysmith was in the city Monday on business.

Mr. A. H. Voss is visiting with relatives in Fond du Lac this week.

Wm. Kronholm has accepted a position in the Jensen & Anderson garage.

George Bankert is spending a few weeks vacation in Chicago and St. Louis.

E. N. Menier, one of the old residents of this city, is seriously ill, with erysipelas.

John Coddling was called to Chicago Friday by the serious illness of his sister.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hannaman on Monday, October 8, 1917.

T. E. Mullen spent several days in Chicago the past week taking in the world's series ball games.

If you need a radiator cover or engine robe go to the Auto Trim Shop opposite the Witter House.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sanderson of Shawano visited Saturday and Sunday at the E. S. Renne home.

Mrs. Mike Sierck visited at the home of her son, W. A. Sierck, at Wausau from Saturday until Wednesday.

Mr. H. N. Blackburn and daughter Marjorie and Harriet, are visiting with relatives at New Lisbon and Tomah for a week.

Miss Ruby Huntington left last week for Joliet, Illinois, where she will teach in the public schools during the coming winter.

Mrs. Ed Davis of New Rome returned Saturday from Hortonville where she had been to attend the funeral of her father-in-law.

Miss Viola Case, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Case, underwent an operation on her nose and throat at the Riverview hospital Friday.

Alex Garrow of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office Tuesday. Mr. Garrow brought in with him a load of produce which he sold about town.

Mrs. Will Nash is visiting in Chicago for a few days.

Geo. B. McMillan is a business visitor in Chicago this week.

Mrs. Barbara Hibbings of Duluth is a guest at the Ed Krause home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Marin spent Sunday with relatives in Winnebago.

The Geo. Kinister family have moved into the Jackson home on Oak street.

Mrs. R. J. Mott and Miss Helen Carroll are visiting in Chicago this week.

Mrs. W. F. Nolter departed today for a visit with relatives at Gary, Indiana.

Frank Luzenski was called to Chicago Monday by the death of his son-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Owen departed Wednesday for Fond du Lac to visit for some time.

Mrs. Geo. Mincham was called to the 15th day of July, and as the contractor has signed over to Wood county the amount of \$10 per day on each job after July 15 as liquidated damages, and as he has furnished a surety bond to the amount of \$10,000, the only thing I could do was to keep on hurrying him along, which I did.

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Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mosher of Trout Lake are visiting at the Mrs. Josephine Hofstetter home for several days this week.

Sheriff Normington and W. R. Chambers took Orrie Doughty and John Hoppe to the reform school at Green Bay Tuesday.

Mrs. Earl Wipple and son and daughter of Waupaca have been spending the past week visiting at the W. F. Collins home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Mathis left Wednesday for Farmington, Illinois, where they will spend a few days visiting with relatives and friends.

County Treasurer Claus Johnson has returned from a visit with his son in Nebraska. Mr. Johnson says that they have a good corn crop out there.

Hollo Branch who has been employed as night clerk at the Witter hotel for the past year has resigned the position and expects to leave on Saturday for his old home near New York.

Mrs. Mary McKercher departed on Thursday for Lancaster where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. L. O. Mills. Her son Dan accompanied her as far as Madison.

Bishop Schwebach of LaCrosse was in the city Wednesday, a guest of Mrs. Redding and Leuther. Bishop Schwebach was on his way home from Pittsville where he had been to confirm a large class Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ward returned Monday from Parkwaukee where they had been to attend the funeral of the latter's mother, Mrs. L. D. Hart, who died Friday at the age of 85 years. Decedent had been a resident of Parkwaukee for many years.

Walter Baruch, who has just completed a four-year service in the United States Navy, is visiting with friends and relatives in this city. Walter states that it is his intention to enlist in the service again, although he would not have done so had the country not been at war.

A bride sure does like to have a lot of fuss made over her wedding. If some brides had their way, the nuptial ceremony would include a free street parade headed by a steam calliope and free red lemonade to attract a crowd.

When a man signs a promissory note it sits down on his doorstep and waits for him.

J. M. Brash of Gulfport, Mississippi, has been spending several days in this section of late closing up some business in the real estate line.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baxter and daughter of Vesper were pleasant callers at this office on Friday. Mr. Baxter had been in to attend the good roads meeting held that afternoon.

Lieut. Babcock of Waco, Texas, is spending a short furlough in this city and at Biron visiting his family and friends. It is reported that Mr. Babcock has tendered his resignation to the government.

Rev. F. A. Pease, pastor of the Park Place Methodist church of Milwaukee, was elected president of the Methodist Ministers' Association at a meeting in Milwaukee last week. Rev. Pease was pastor of the Methodist church in this city several years ago.

F. W. Davis of Aldorf was among the business callers at the Tribune office Friday. Mr. Davis reports that he has traded his place in Aldorf to W. J. Smith of Plainfield for a farm about 200 barrels more than last year. They will secure all of the crop without loss from frost, which is better than most of them report from this locality.

—List your property with George Forand. He sells real estate.

Wm. Hamm of the town of Rudolph dropped into the Tribune office for a pleasant chat on Tuesday while in the city in attendance at the stock fair. Mr. Hamm reports that everything moving along with its usual steadiness and that it is safe the farmers are in pretty good shape this fall even if they did lose something by the early frost.

Mr. and Mrs. James Withers have issued invitations to their fiftieth wedding anniversary, which will be celebrated on Wednesday, October 24, at Braza's hall, Neshosha.

Joe Zabawa, who has been near Elmer, Minnesota, where he took charge of a dredge for the Road Construction company, returned home last week to spend a few days visiting with his family. Joe reports that things have been moving along fairly well up there in spite of the adverse conditions.

Charles Kemp, who has been located at Beaver Dam since leaving this city, has sold out his farm and moved to Fox Lake where he has several days in this city last week and while here bought some of the machinery and equipment from the Holmes & Lemense shop which he will move to Fox Lake and use.

Joseph Bissig, who has been at City Point for several weeks past looking after the harvesting of the cranberry crop belonging to the Bissig Bros., reports that they will pick about 200 barrels this year, which is over in that country and that it is his intention to move over there about the first of next month to make his home.

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Walter Long of the town of Seneca who was coming into town Tuesday evening by team, was run into by some automobile, and thrown from his rig and injured to some extent. The man driving the auto, so Mr. Long reported, turned out his lights after the accident and got away without stopping to ascertain whether or not he had done any damage.

Louis Schenock, who is working at Port Edwards, was compelled to lay off a couple of days this week on account of an attack of grippe.

Mrs. E. H. Giggins entertained the members of the Ad Astra class of the M. E. church on Friday evening, the party being as a farewell to Miss Ethel Linn. A luncheon was served during the evening and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The marriage of Helen Schenock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schenock, and Mr. John Harbison, will be solemnized next Monday morning at nine o'clock at the Polish Catholic church on the west side, Rev. Father Ciszewski to officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Baughman of the town of Rudolph were among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. They were on their way home from Marshfield where they had been to attend the stock sale, and report that there was a good attendance and that some fine cattle were being disposed of. Mr. Baughman purchased a couple of pure-bred Holsteins while there and later on will add to the number.

MARCEAU CASE SETTLED

The Industrial Commission has rendered a decision in the A. Marceau case, the widow being awarded damages in the sum of \$1,997.38.

Mr. Marceau was trimming some trees along the river bank in the park, and while standing on a ladder he fell and injured himself so severely that he subsequently died, the accident occurring on the 4th of August. Attorney D. D. Conway represented Mrs. Marceau in the matter.

INDIAN AGENCY REMOVED

The Indian agency has been removed from this city to Laona, notwithstanding the fact that there are a great many more Indians in this immediate vicinity than there is in the neighborhood of Laona. In fact, those who looked into the matter have discovered that there were about 1100 Indians served by the agency at this point, while in the neighborhood of Laona there were only about 400. An effort is being made to have the agency re-established in this city, and it is possible that when the matter is properly brought before those in charge that they will be able to see things in the same light as the people in this city.

ANTHONY LOOZE MARRIED

Dr. Anthony Looze, formerly of this city, but for some time past located at Freeport, Illinois, was married on Wednesday at Superior to Miss Lucille Waterman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Waterman. Dr. Looze and Miss Looze of this city were the guests of honor at the wedding. The groom lived in this city the greater part of his life and has many friends here to wish him a happy wedded life.

CELEBRATED HER BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Mike Sierck entertained a party of friends at her home on Friday afternoon, the occasion being day after tomorrow. The afternoon was spent in a social manner, and a fine supper was served to the guests that was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Sierck was presented with a set of dining room chairs by her friends.

STYLE CRAFT COATS AND SUITS

To meet the varied requirements of the WELL-DRESSED WOMAN

The variety represents tireless searching and comparing many close decisions to maintain our reputation as

"The Store of Styles and the Store of Values"

You'll find here fabrics and ideas not likely to be seen elsewhere.

You'll find tailoring and fit all you might ask and values that because of market uncertainties may not be equaled again.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Ladies' Suits..... | \$19.00 to \$39.00 |
| Ladies' Wool Coats..... | \$11.75 to \$39.00 |
| Plush Coats..... | \$15.00 to \$39.00 |
| Childrens' Coats..... | up from \$2.50 |



WOMENS' and CHILDRENS' FURS

In all the popular kinds, including the New Maribou, Taupe Shade Collars and Scarfs, priced below present market prices.

Dress Materials in Silks and Worsteds

Include all the desirable new shades and trimmings to match, reasonably priced, brown, blue and white corduroy velvet per yard.....\$1.00

Tailored Made Dresses

For Children and Women, also Nobby "Friend Made" Skirts in Silk and worsteds.



PETTICOATS

In complete assortments of Silks, Knit Silk and Satine.

SILK SWEATERS

Mercerized Silk Sweaters in rose, gold and alic blue with white sailor collar, cuffs and girdle at.....\$4.75

SLEEPING GARMENTS

Dr. Denton's sleeping garments, full range of sizes in closed or drop seat.

UNDERWEAR

Forest Mills underwear for every member of the family, satisfy you in every respect, if you have not used them let us prove their merit to you.

W. C. WEISEL

We Guarantee Satisfaction We never hesitate to promise you satisfaction with anything you buy here—why then, should we hesitate to go all the way and guarantee you satisfaction?

When we say that we guarantee satisfaction we mean this: If you are not perfectly satisfied with any purchase you make here, if you don't feel that you got all that was coming to you for the money you paid, bring back the goods and we'll refund your money.

Abel & Podawiltz Co. Clothes for Fall Wear

We're all set for the fall trade. We can give you quick, convenient and satisfactory clothing service.

We've been at work for months with an eye to our fall stock. And in Sincerity and Fashion Park Clothes we have a line that will enable you to enjoy the biggest value advantages.

Suits in a wide range of colors, materials and models.....\$15 to \$30

Overcoats in all the new weaves and colorings, military and other models.....\$15 to \$30

And in Hats, Shirts, Shoes and Furnishings we are showing all the newest styles and colorings.

That Heavy Underwear you are in need of is here in both union suits and two-piece, in a wide range of prices.



Abel & Podawiltz Co.

MYER FRIDSTEIN, President
'Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back' GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Individual and Distinctive Type of
Womens' and Misses' COATS AND SUITS
For FALL and WINTER.

An extraordinary purchase of new suits in all the newest shades, materials or Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Poplin, Gabardine, serges, prices range from \$18.50 to \$45.00

A Most Complete Showing of Ladies' and Misses' Coats

In Broadcloths, Pom Pom, Silk Plush, Wool Velour, Zebeline in all shades and sizes. Anyone intending to buy a coat should come here to inspect our large line of Coats at prices that will suit all. Coats range from \$8.00 to \$55.00.

SMART STYLES IN MILLINERY

Large line of hats for ladies' Misses' and children at reduced prices. Come in and see our line whether you buy or not.

PRETTY WAISTS, Georgette and Crepe de chine at \$3.50 to \$6.95.

JUST RECEIVED a beautiful line of Wool Serge Dresses at \$5 to \$25.00.

Large line of Muffs, Scarfs, Skirts, Underwear, Rubbers, etc., at lowest prices

Steinberg's Store

CONGRESS MAKES LEVY AT \$27 FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE UNITED STATES

Excess Profits Revenue at Billion, and Incomes at Nearly as
Much Remain Practically Unchanged by Work of
The Conference.

Corporations Will Pay Their Full Share Toward the Financing of the War—
New System of Grading the Amount of Assessment Adopted Be-
lieved to Be the Best That Could Be Devised.

Washington.—The joint conference on the war revenue bill, completed after two weeks of deliberation, as revised by the conferees the measure has been raised from the levy fixed by the senate of \$24,167,000 to an aggregate of approximately \$27,000,000. Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee estimated that the increase made by the conferees would approach \$2,750,000.

Profits Tax Modified.

The excess war profits tax, as agreed to by the conferees, is a modification of the senate bill, the principal changes being in the maximum and minimum rates of exemption upon which the tax is to be determined. The senate graduated scale of exemptions ran from 6 to 10 per cent, while the house exemption rate was 8 per cent. The conferees adopted the graduated rate of from 7 to 9 per cent.

The definition of capital, which was a point upon which the conferees argued for days, was modified so as to provide that the actual value of tangible property paid into a corporation or partnership or individual business before January 1, 1914, shall be taken as of that date. The proviso as to good will and other intangible property has been somewhat liberalized.

As to "invested capital."

In calculating war excess profits the terms "invested capital," "contributions and partnerships" was declared to include "actual cash paid in, actual cash value and other tangible property paid for stock or shares at the time of payment or January 1, 1914, but in no case to exceed the par value of the original securities; paid in for earned surplus and undivided profits, or employed in the business, exclusive of undivided profits earned during the taxable year."

The allowance for intangible assets includes "actual cash value of patents and copyrights paid in for stock or shares at the time of payment, . . . good will trademarks, franchises, or other intangible property paid in to exceed the cash value."

It stipulates that such intangible assets exchanged for securities before March 3, 1917, not exceeding 20 per cent of the total, shall be included at a value not exceeding a fair cash value at the time of purchase.

Excess Profits Tax.

A flat increase on rendering matter of 3 1/2 cent per pound until July 1, 1919, and 1/2 cent thereafter was provided. Advertising matter exceeding 5 per cent of the total space would be taxed from 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents additional until July 1, 1919, and from 1/2 to 3/4 cent thereafter, and from 1/2 to 3/4 cent thereafter.

An additional tax of 3/4 cent per pound until July 1, 1919, and 1/2 cent thereafter, on religious, agricultural, fraternal and similar publications was adopted.

The 1 cent tax on letters, exceeding drop letters and postal cards, was restored by the conferees. A 1 cent additional tax on postal and private mailing cards was added. The first-class mail increases are estimated to raise \$50,000,000, and are effective 30 days after the passage of the act.

The provision exempting from postage letters written by soldiers and sailors abroad was retained.

Railroad Tickets Hit.

The conferees levied 8 per cent in lieu of the senate rate of 5 and the house rate of 10 per cent on passenger transportation, estimated to raise from the compromise levy about \$50,000,000. Instead of \$37,500,000 under the senate plan. The 3 per cent tax on freight transportation was retained and the tax on express transportation was increased so that 1 cent would be levied on each 20 cents paid instead of each 25 cents. The house 10 per cent tax on Pullman accommodations, out to 5 per cent by the senate, was restored and is estimated to raise \$5,000,000.

In lieu of the house 5 per cent tax on sales of automobiles by manufacturers and the senate federal license tax on owners, the conferees adopted a 3 per cent tax on all motor vehicles, including trucks, payable by manufacturers, producers and importers.

Taxes of 3 per cent of manufacturers' sales of musical instruments and jewelry also were written in, with a tax of 1/4 cent a foot on motion picture film.

the conferees in the senate bill was secured from the postage, public utilities and manufacturing sales section and the new inheritance taxes.

With but few exceptions, the new taxes are effective with the passage of the act.

Senate Version Stands.

The income tax section was adopted virtually as written by the senate. The new 2 per cent normal tax on incomes of more than \$2,000 for married persons and \$1,000 for single persons is in addition to the present law exempting incomes of less than \$3,000 for single persons and \$1,000 for married persons. Thus those between the new low exemption rates and the present exemption rate will pay only the 2 per cent tax, but single persons having an income of \$3,000 or more and married persons whose income is \$4,000 or more would pay the full 4 per cent normal tax.

The senate income provision allowing an additional exemption of \$200 for each dependent child to heads of families subject to the present law was retained. The exemption for children, however, does not apply to those subject to the new reduced taxes with the \$2,000 and \$1,000 exemptions, respectively, for married and single persons.

Surplus Is Agreed Upon.

Surplus taxes were agreed upon as follows:

One per cent on income over \$5,000 and less than \$7,500; 2 per cent between \$7,500 and \$10,000; 3 per cent between \$10,000 and \$12,500; 4 per cent between \$12,500 and \$15,000; 5 per cent between \$15,000 and \$20,000; 6 per cent between \$20,000 and \$30,000; 7 per cent between \$30,000 and \$40,000; 8 per cent between \$40,000 and \$50,000; 9 per cent between \$50,000 and \$75,000; 10 per cent between \$75,000 and \$100,000; 11 per cent between \$100,000 and \$150,000; 12 per cent between \$150,000 and \$200,000; 13 per cent between \$200,000 and \$250,000; 14 per cent between \$250,000 and \$300,000; 15 per cent between \$300,000 and \$400,000; 16 per cent between \$400,000 and \$500,000; 17 per cent between \$500,000 and \$750,000; 18 per cent between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000; 19 per cent between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000; 20 per cent between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000; 21 per cent between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000; 22 per cent between \$10,000,000 and \$25,000,000; 23 per cent between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000; 24 per cent between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000; 25 per cent between \$100,000,000 and \$250,000,000; 26 per cent between \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000; 27 per cent between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000; 28 per cent between \$1,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000; 29 per cent between \$2,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000; 30 per cent between \$5,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000; 31 per cent between \$10,000,000,000 and \$25,000,000,000; 32 per cent between \$25,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000; 33 per cent between \$50,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000; 34 per cent between \$100,000,000,000 and \$250,000,000,000; 35 per cent between \$250,000,000,000 and \$500,000,000,000; 36 per cent between \$500,000,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000,000; 37 per cent between \$1,000,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000,000; 38 per cent between \$2,000,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000,000; 39 per cent between \$5,000,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000,000; 40 per cent between \$10,000,000,000,000 and \$25,000,000,000,000; 41 per cent between \$25,000,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000,000; 42 per cent between \$50,000,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000,000; 43 per cent between \$100,000,000,000,000 and \$250,000,000,000,000; 44 per cent between \$250,000,000,000,000 and \$500,000,000,000,000; 45 per cent between \$500,000,000,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000,000,000; 46 per cent between \$1,000,000,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000,000,000; 47 per cent between \$2,000,000,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000,000,000; 48 per cent between \$5,000,000,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000,000,000; 49 per cent between \$10,000,000,000,000,000 and \$25,000,000,000,000,000; 50 per cent between \$25,000,000,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000,000,000; 51 per cent between \$50,000,000,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000,000,000; 52 per cent between \$100,000,000,000,000,000 and \$250,000,000,000,000,000; 53 per cent between \$250,000,000,000,000,000 and \$500,000,000,000,000,000; 54 per cent between \$500,000,000,000,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000; 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67 per cent between \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 68 per cent between \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 69 per cent between \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 70 per cent between \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 71 per cent between \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 72 per cent between \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 73 per cent between \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 74 per cent between \$2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 75 per cent between \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 76 per cent between \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 77 per cent between \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 78 per cent between \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 79 per cent between \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 80 per cent between \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 81 per cent between \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 82 per cent between \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 83 per cent between \$2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 84 per cent between \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 85 per cent between \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 86 per cent between \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 87 per cent between \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 88 per cent between \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 89 per cent between \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 90 per cent between \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 91 per cent between \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 92 per cent between \$2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 93 per cent between \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 94 per cent between \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 95 per cent between \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 96 per cent between \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 97 per cent between \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 98 per cent between \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 99 per cent between \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 100 per cent between \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

New War Tax Levies \$27 Made by Senate and House

Washington.—The war revenue bill, as finally agreed on by the house and senate conferees provides for the raising of approximately \$27,000,000,000, as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Income tax | \$ 842,000,000 |
| Excess profits tax | 1,110,000,000 |
| Distilled spirits | 130,000,000 |
| Rectified spirits | 5,000,000 |
| Permeated liquors | 45,000,000 |
| Wines, etc. | 10,000,000 |
| Sod drinks, syrups, etc. | 14,000,000 |
| Cigars | 10,000,000 |
| Cigarettes | 20,000,000 |
| Tobacco | 25,000,000 |
| Snuff | 1,500,000 |
| Cigarette paper | 200,000 |
| Freight transportation | 77,500,000 |
| Express and parcel post | 16,000,000 |
| Passenger transportation | 56,000,000 |
| Pipe lines | 4,500,000 |
| Seals and berths | 2,250,000 |
| Telegraph and telephone messages | 7,000,000 |
| Insurance policies (new) | 10,000,000 |
| Amortization (sale of) | 40,000,000 |
| Musical instruments | 4,800,000 |
| (sale of) | 3,000,000 |
| Motion picture films | 3,000,000 |
| Jewelry (sale by manufacturer) | 4,500,000 |
| Sporting goods | 1,200,000 |
| Pleasure boats | 1,900,000 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | 3,000,000 |
| Proprietary medicines | 750,000 |
| Casinos | 50,000,000 |
| Admissions | 1,200,000 |
| Club dues | 3,000,000 |
| Schedule A, including playing cards | 30,000,000 |
| War estate tax | 5,000,000 |
| Virgin Island products | 60,000,000 |
| First class mail matter | 14,000,000 |
| Second class mail matter | 14,000,000 |
| Total | \$27,000,000,000 |

1 cent per \$1 on the premium charged on marine, casualty, fire and inland insurances.

Amusement taxes agreed upon provide that all persons entering places of amusement free, except employees and officials on duty and children under twelve, would pay a tax rate of 1 cent on each 10 cents of the price of the admission ticket.

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COL. HOUSE HAS EXALTED MISSION

Directed by President to Collect
Material to Be Used at
Peace Conference.

WAR'S END NOT IN SIGHT

United States to Be Equipped With
Full Information on All Matters
That Are Vital to
Its Interests.

New York.—President Wilson, being fully advised of the fact that the European governments have for nearly three years been gathering and collecting data, which would be indispensable to the new unworkable but yet inevitable data, when the warring nations meet to settle peace terms, has asked Col. J. M. House, his intimate friend and unofficial counselor, to assume this complex and gigantic task.

Colonel House has accepted the undertaking, and with characteristic promptitude and thoroughness has already made groundwork plans for assembling all pertinent information, historical, geographical, and ethnological. His initial move was the selection as his chief lieutenant of Dr. John H. M. Pliny, New York state commissioner of education, who has just returned from Europe, where he made an exhaustive study of conditions.

The selection of Doctor Pliny is indicative of the sort of work that Colonel House will confer. No man or woman with a preconceived opinion which might tempt one to color circumstances so as to prove the correctness of a personal point of view will be permitted to participate in a work where open-mindedness is a prerequisite to the arrival at conclusions that will enable the government to determine upon a correct policy.

Must Have Data in Advance.

It is important for the United States government now and will be even more important later on to have a so-called "who's who and what's what" in the war in order that all phases of the war may be understood by the United States in advance.

In time of the war the government that fails to prepare for peace will ultimately be at a disadvantage, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger in an editorial. The representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, found this out after the fall of Napoleon when they were taken to the United States to study the situation as it concerned all of the small European powers and as it concerned much of the opinion of Europe to turn the tables upon the four great powers and to stand as the champion of the public rights of Europe.

Truce callings and maneuvers, and successful according to the rules of a secret diplomacy. He really worked in behalf of selfish and nationalistic interests. The partitioning of Europe by the congress of Vienna was the outcome of arbitrary compromise; it was a product of future wars.

The knowledge which the great diplomat had of the situation and the disposition of territorial possessions involving economic, historical and political questions, will be of great value to the United States in the future.

No Sign of Early Peace.

The government is gathering whatever it can to indicate the early approach of peace, nor will Colonel House have anything to do with ascertaining the point of view of either the Entente belligerents or the central powers, or possible terms upon the basis of which they might be willing to enter into negotiations. He will remain in the United States, it is possible that the state department has been equipped with virtually all the information that is available to the solution of international problems in which the United States has taken a direct interest. The war has brought new problems and new questions to the attention of the international activity which it has solved before.

Information Must Be Ready.

The questions which will come before the peace conference at the end of the war will be multitudinous. The freedom of the seas, the neutralization of seas, the political homogeneity of peoples who claim the right of self-determination, the disposition of territorial possessions involving economic, historical and political questions, will be some of the many subjects to be considered, and the information upon which conclusions may be based and policies decided must be at hand. It will be Colonel House's function to gather a corps of experts to get this information and to make it ready, however, will prepare the peace.

With exclusive European problems, it is not expected that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference will be concerned. But in the disposition of general questions, relating to economic intercourse and political development which will affect virtually all the nations of the world, the United States will have a potent voice.

In accordance with the policy that has been consistently followed since the outbreak of the war of holding aloof from European combinations except in the prosecution of the war, this government probably will not attempt to aid in the settlement of traditional European quarrels, except possibly as a matter of friendly interest if opportunity arises.

House Likely to Be Delegate.

It was said unofficially when the time comes to organize a peace conference that Colonel House, by virtue of his present assignment, would in all probability be selected as one of the delegates from the United States. It will be a part of Colonel House's task to gather intelligence relating to commercial, economic and political conditions abroad. It will be of great importance in all non-military affairs.

Colonel House will have associated with him, as has been stated, several experts, probably college professors, economists and specialists in commercial and financial affairs. The work he is to perform will not be connected with the new unworkable but yet inevitable data, when the warring nations meet to settle peace terms, has asked Col. J. M. House, his intimate friend and unofficial counselor, to assume this complex and gigantic task.

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Truce callings and maneuvers, and successful according to the rules of

REVENUE BILL LAW

\$2,700,000,000 MEASURE PASSES SENATE AND IS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

NO SPECIAL FIGHT UPON IT

Senator La Follette Cast the Only Dissenting Vote Against Bill, but Offered No Objection to Its Passage.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The \$2,700,000,000 war revenue bill passed the senate on Tuesday with the only announced dissenting vote coming from Senator La Follette, although the senator did not seek a roll call on the measure and offered no objection to its passage.

The bill was signed by the president and is now law.

Senator Simmons explained why the conferees had reached agreement through compromise and spoke in justification of the newspaper and magazine taxes, against which there had been a protest. He had inserted in the record a long letter from Postmaster General Burdette defending the taxes as carried in the bill.

Senator Simmons made the statement that capitulations of estimated revenues to be derived from the bill showed it would yield about \$200,000,000 less than was originally estimated.

The losses would come from overestimations of the yields from the income and war profits taxes largely, but he asserted, the bill was the most equitable and evenly distributed burden bearer that could be drawn.

Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican leader, defended the bill as a fair and impartial measure.

WOULD OUST U. S. SENATORS

Gronna, Stone, La Follette and Baer Assailed—Senate Committee Will Consider Petition.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Two names were added on Monday to the list whose dismissal from congress is asked in the campaign against disloyal citizens.

They are Senators Asie J. Gronna of North Dakota and Senator William J. Stone of Missouri.

These are mentioned in communications in addition to the petitions asking the impeachment of Senator La Follette.

Among the communications were some from Wisconsin. Most of the letters and telegrams named La Follette, W. R. D. Stokes of New York city included in his denunciation Senator Stone, Senator Gronna and Congressman Mason, Britton and Baer.

He said if they were guilty of disloyalty they should be shot.

The committee on privileges and elections will consider the communications on Wednesday, Senator Pomeroy issued the call.

Edward Gillen, Racine, Wis., asked La Follette's expulsion and said he believed in "hanging all traitors."

BRITISH REPULSE 5 ATTACKS

Germans Leave Mounds of Dead on Battlefield in Flanders—Fall to Regain Positions.

London, Oct. 4.—Heavy fighting raged over a wide section of the west Flanders front during Monday night, the Germans directing savage counterattacks at numerous points. All of the assaults were repulsed, the war of attrition continued.

An effort by the Germans to recapture Zonnebeke failed under intense gunfire of the British batteries and the Germans were rolled back, leaving mounds of dead and wounded behind them.

Along the Ypres-Menin road the Germans launched five powerful counterattacks, using immense forces of men, but as often as the waves of attackers dashed forward, they were repulsed.

RETAIL COAL PRICES ARE CUT

Fuel Administration Fixes Maximum Prices to Be Charged on 30 Per Cent Increase Basis.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Three important orders affecting coal prices were issued on Sunday by Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield.

By their terms the following became effective on Monday:

1. Maximum retail prices of anthracite and bituminous coal, based on dealers' average gross margin of profit in 1915 plus 30 per cent added to the present cost to dealers, as fixed by the government.

Board Starts for Seattle.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The wage adjusting board of the shipping board left for Seattle, where it will begin arbitration work in connection with the labor difficulties in ship yards on the coast.

To Expel Agitators.

Mexico City, Oct. 3.—Foreign labor agitators who have been promoting strikes in the Mexican oil fields will be expelled from Mexico. Announcement to this effect was made by the government.

Laurier Retires as Leader.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced to leading liberals whom he summoned to Ottawa, that he proposes to retire from leadership of the opposition and the liberal party.

Governor to Lead Troops.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 4.—Gov. Keith Neville has accepted the colonelcy of the Seventh Nebraska National Guard regiment and will resign as governor when the regiment is mustered into government service.

Buenos Aires Is Isolated.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 4.—Food prices, already doubled by the general strike, trebled on Tuesday when the last line of communication between the city and the outside world was closed by strikers.

Kills Ex-Wife and Self.

Kewanee, Ill., Oct. 2.—M. R. Underwood of Washington, Ill., former Kewanee man, shot and killed his divorced wife, Myrtle Sullivan, as she stepped from a train with two sons and then killed himself.

I. N. Seligman, Banker, Killed.

New York, Oct. 2.—Isaac N. Seligman, member of the International banking house of J. and W. Seligman & Co., died from a fractured skull received in an unknown manner while horse-jack riding.

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM



RAID GERMAN CITY SINK GERMAN DIVERS

FRENCH AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON STUTTGART. BRITISH WAR CRAFT DESTROY MANY GERMAN SUBMARINES.

Bombing Squadrons Spray Enemy's Establishments at Frenseny-Le-Granto With Projectiles.

Paris, Oct. 3.—French aviators dropped built a ton of projectiles on the German city of Stuttgart in reprisal for the bombardment by the Germans of Bar-le-Duc.

The French official statement issued on Monday reported aerial operations as follows:

"The enemy on Sunday night bombarded the country in the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc, causing material damage and resulting in several victims."

"During the day of September 30 five German airplanes were brought down in aerial engagements, while seven other enemy machines fell, in a damaged condition, within their own lines."

"French bombing squadrons sprayed with projectiles the railroad station and barracks at Frenseny-Le-Granto, where fierce fires were observed, and also dropped bombs on the railway station of Thionville, Metz, and Dieuze and on the factories of Hagondange."

"As a measure of reprisal for the German bombardment of the open town of Bar-le-Duc two French aviators on the night of September 30-October 1 threw down 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of projectiles on the fortified town of Stuttgart."

The British statement reads: "During the night bombing raids were made by naval aircraft over the following objectives: The lock gates of Zebruggen, the Saint Denis Western airfield, the Thionville airfield and the Bruggen airfield. Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results, a large fire being caused at the Saint Denis Western airfield."

WOMEN RIOT IN GERMANY

Smash Windows at Krupp Works City—Demand End of War and Return of Their Men.

London, Oct. 3.—A demonstration against the German government at Essen, home of the Krupp works, in consequence of the decision of Chancellor Brüning, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Women formed a majority of the demonstrators, says the dispatch, breaking windows of the town hall and shouting demands for more food, for peace and for the return of their men folk. The police and soldiers were called out to quell the riot. Two women were injured and several were arrested.

CLING TO PRICE-FIXING PLAN

Manufacturers and Retailers Back Bill for Exemption From Antitrust Law.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Manufacturers and retailers before the federal trade commission urged permission to manufacturers to fix resale prices on their products. The Supreme court has held that contracts requiring retailers to maintain factory-market prices violate the antitrust laws. Complaints have reached the trade commission that manufacturers are seeking to evade the law. The commission was asked to support the pending Stevens bill, which would legalize the fixing of resale prices.

BRITISH TAKES 4,000 TURKS

Gen. Maude Takes Van Quainties of Stores When Garrison Is Forced to Surrender.

London, Oct. 4.—The Kaiser's dream of an empire from the North sea to the Persian gulf received another blow in the announcement of the capture by General Maude, with Romdile, in Mesopotamia, of 4,000 prisoners, in addition to a number of guns and vast quantities of stores and munitions.

Dismiss Mooney Trial Charge.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—A complaint charging that Frank C. Mooney, an Oregon cattle dealer, perjured his testimony against Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder, was dismissed by Judge Griffin.

Lend Belgium \$2,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The government advanced Belgium another \$2,000,000 in addition to previous loans of \$7,500,000 a month for six months, and a special loan made some time ago of \$4,000,000.

General Gurko Exiled by Russ.

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—General Gurko, former commander in the southwest front, has been expelled from Russia by way of Archangel because of the letter he wrote to the former emperor expressing his loyalty.

Sweden Seizes Animal Fats.

Stockholm, Oct. 3.—The government has issued a decree, effective October 4, for the appropriation of all animal fat except butter and all so-called technical fats and oils. The order is of continuing operation.

Tightens Blockade of Germany.

London, Oct. 2.—The allies plan a more vigorous blockade of Germany as a result of the conference between Lord Robert Cecil, British minister of blockade, and the French minister of blockade.

Sets New Wireless Record.

Washington, Oct. 2.—All records for long-distance wireless communication was shattered when radio messages were received and transmitted from Pearl Island, Hawaii, to Suvilla, L. I.

KAISER'S NEW TERMS

POPE BENEDICT DECLARES GERMAN WILL EVACUATE BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

REPLY ON WAY TO ENTENTE

Pontiff Adds Offer for Peace to Message—Says Berlin Is Willing to Accept Mediation to End the War.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 5.—A special dispatch to La Prensa from Rome says: "The Giornale di Italia announces that the pope, in communicating to the entente powers the official text of the central powers' peace answer, added a second note declaring that Germany was ready to evacuate Belgium and northern France and asking the entente governments if they desire to answer. The note adds that Germany is ready to detail conditions of evacuation, offering to accept direct mediation."

"The pope declares that conversations were had with the papal nuncios at Monaco and Vienna. While Germany and Austria denied the recent Berlin reference to a verbal note and conditions of peace, this does not exclude the fact that conversations were held at the moment of delivering the central powers' reply, when definite ideas were made known."

"The result obtained in the conversations permits the pope to assure the entente powers that Germany is disposed to evacuate Belgium and the provinces of France."

"One of the verbal notes to the nuncios explains that the conditions made as to Belgium are not absolute, but will be discussed in future diplomatic conversations."

MANY DIE IN TOKYO TYPHOON

138 Dead and 217 Missing in Storm, 100,000 Homeless and Hundreds of Houses Destroyed.

London, Oct. 5.—A Shanghai dispatch to Reuters says that as the result of a typhoon which swept over Tokyo on Monday 100,000 persons are homeless and that 138 are dead and 217 missing. The number injured is 108, and 1,500 houses were demolished. Telegraph and telephone service and railway traffic were interrupted.

Even worse damage is reported to have been inflicted in the rural districts. Many villages between Kito and Osaka have been inundated by overflowing rivers and it is feared considerable loss of life has resulted.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Four hundred thousand are destitute at Tien Tsin, China, from floods, a state department cablegram said.

TO RAID GERMAN TOWNS

Kaiser to Be Repaid in Explosives With "Compound Interest," Says British Premier.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Continuing their reprisals for German air raids, French aviators last night dropped bombs on the city of Baden, the war office announced.

London, Oct. 5.—A crowd of poor people in the southwest district of London appealed to Premier Lloyd George, says the Daily Mail, for a "raid" against Germany for the air raids on London. The premier shouted to the crowd:

"We will give it all back to them and we will give it to them soon. We will bomb Germany with compound interest."

The crowd cheered the promise of the premier wildly. The premier had just completed a tour of the area damaged in the raids.

FEWER VESSELS ARE SUNK

Eleven British Merchantmen of More Than 1,600 Tons Destroyed by U-Boats and Mines.

London, Oct. 5.—Eleven British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons each and two vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the British admiralty statement made public on Wednesday. In the aggregate this is the smallest number of vessels sunk during any one week since Germany began its intensified submarine warfare last February. The week's figures make a grand total of 937 vessels sunk since the adoption by the British admiralty of the weekly report system.

U. S. Warship Is Damaged.

Washington, Oct. 5.—An American destroyer in British waters recently was in collision with a British naval vessel, which, after taking off the American crew, towed the disabled destroyer to port.

Plan Reciprocity in Draft.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—Negotiations are under way, it is understood, between the United States and Canada, with a view to bringing American military age, resident in Canada, within the scope of the Canadian draft law.

Ban on Exports to Sweden.

London, Oct. 5.—The Gazette prints a proclamation prohibiting the exportation to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands of all articles except printed matter of all descriptions and personal effects.

Rail Man Is Made General.

Washington, Oct. 4.—W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad system, now supervising railroad operations for the troops in France, has been nominated a brigadier general in the National army.

Pottery Workers on Strike.

East Liverpool, O., Oct. 5.—Seven thousand pottery workers in the United States and Canada, members of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, have voted to strike on October 11, it was announced here.

New U. S. Loan to England.

Washington, Oct. 3.—A further credit of \$50,000,000 to Great Britain was extended on Monday by the government. This brings the total advanced to Great Britain thus far up to \$1,250,000,000.

U. S. Battleship Refloated.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The navy department authorized the following announcement: "The battleship of the Atlantic fleet which went ashore last week on the Atlantic coast has been refloated."

How the Indian Is Faring Under Uncle Sam's Care

By Robert H. Moulton

There are more Red people in the United States than ever and they are coming to rank high as farmers: Original Americans fruit and vegetable experts before White men came

OUR Lo is no longer poor. He is a landholder and stock raiser. He has money in the bank, millions of it, or will have when the government completes the distribution of payments recently authorized. For his farm products he is receiving war prosperity prices. From his old lands royalties are flowing in with an abundance that would make a white man dizzy.

When payments out of tribal funds authorized by congress at the last session have been completed, including an earlier distribution, the Indians will have received from the government \$10,385,688. In addition, during the last three years about \$1,000,000 has been advanced to stock the ranges on various reservations and to purchase farm equipment. From this capital investment he is now receiving returns in some instances of more than 50 per cent.

The Indian office has just completed the payment of \$933,300 to the members of the Chickasaw Nation, the distribution of which was authorized in 1914. Further payments authorized this year began on August 15. These will amount to \$2,230,700 to the Choctaws, \$938,100 to the Seminoles, \$1,260,800 more to the Chickasaws, making in all, including the earlier distribution, \$6,071,900 which these Indians have received in cash.

The Chippewa Indians in Minnesota payments will be made under the recent act amounting to \$1,613,788. The adults competent to take care of their interests will receive their share of the money. In the case of minors and others the money will be deposited in banks to be used for their benefit under the supervision of the officers of the Indian service.

Of greater interest, however, is the fact that the American Indian is not only the holder, but also the producer of wealth. He is beginning to put money into the bank himself as well as having the government put it in for him.

This is largely the result of a plan to enable him to make use of the natural resources available on the various Indian reservations heretofore utilized to a great extent by white men for their own benefit under the leasing system. Only last week there were put on sale at the Chicago market 50 carloads of cattle from Indian herds. In many places the Indian has shown that he cannot only raise cattle, but also obtain the top market price.

During the last three years about \$1,000,000 has been expended in the purchase of cattle, sheep and horses to stock the Indian ranges. The handling of these herds by the Indians has more than justified the investment. For example, the tribal herd placed on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana in the spring of 1911, at a cost of \$105,108, showed a net profit on December 31, 1915, of \$297,001. The tribal herd of sheep on the Piegan reservation showed gross returns in the first year of \$17,250 on an investment of \$23,477.

The live stock on the various Indian reservations is worth more than \$28,000,000, as compared with \$22,777,075 in 1913. In addition to this increase of more than \$5,000,000 in value the Indians have sold \$5,493,296 worth of stock and slaughtered \$2,807,431 worth for their own needs.

As a herdsmen the Indian has been particularly successful. The highest price paid on the Chicago market for a grass-fed steer was recently received by an Indian of the Crow tribe on a day when the general market value of the cattle was lower than on other days of the season.

Gradually the original unimproved American is taking possession of his own again. He is managing his own farm and reaping his own harvests. Losses of allotted land decreased in number from 28,847 in 1913 to 10,426 in 1915, a change in acreage of from 3,104,269 to 1,819,779. In 1915 the area of tribal lands leased was \$1,122,913 acres. In 1913 was 10,768,048.

The Indian is becoming a competitor at the agricultural fair with the white man. He is raising his own supplies, relieving the government to a considerable extent of the necessity of making gratuitous issues of food under treaties to induce him to remain where he is on the reservation instead of reverting to the nomadic habits of his forefathers.

Nor is he any longer a vanishing race. The number of Indians increased from 309,956 in 1913 to 309,911 in 1915.

And the tendency toward tuberculosis and kindred diseases, which prevailed among them to an alarming extent, is being checked. This is due to a medical campaign and the improvement of housing conditions.

It appears, therefore, that the turning point in the history of the Indians has been reached. His numbers are increasing, his wealth is growing and he has taken a place among the white men as the producer of wealth in a system of civilization with which his own manner of living was in direct conflict.

As farmers, the Indian has shown the white man something worth while, particularly in the growing of corn. It is interesting to note that he planted pumpkins or squash among the corn hills, as does the white man now, and also sowed beans where the vines could twine themselves about the cornstalks.

FRANCE WAS SAVED BY HER AIRPLANES

Aviators Witnessed Kaiser's Troops Crossing Belgian Frontier and Notified General Joffre.

"And it not been for the French air service," says Burton J. Hendrick in World's Work, "France would have been destroyed in the first few weeks of the war. For years the French general staff had expected an attack through Belgium—the strategic railroads which the Germans were so painstakingly building up to the Belgian frontier could convey no other meaning. Yet the Frenchmen still believed that the main onslaught would come across the French frontier, and had made their plans for their greatest resistance in this region. France entered this war with only about 100 army airplanes, but Germany, which had foreseen the part of this new instrument was to play, had a much larger equipment. Yet a few days after the Belgian invasion began French aviators, flying near the Belgian-German frontier, saw a sight that immediately caused a change in the French operations. The Germans were crossing the frontier in enormous numbers—and the fact became apparent that in this section the main attack was to come. This news, flashed to General Joffre, caused that sudden alteration in his plans that made possible the successful battles of early September. Had it not been for this operation, the French army would have concentrated for the Germans in force on the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, and the whole territory, from Belgium to Paris and Châlons, would have been left open to the German onslaught. That is, the war would have ended according to the calculations which had been so carefully made in Germany."

War to the End.

Knapp—"Don't you think we are likely to have peace before long?" Serapp—"You may, but I shan't; I'm married."

LILT OF THE PIBROCH.

Bards continued to do yeoman service, even down to the time of Sir Walter Scott, whose fighting ballads of the border—"Clintmont Willie" and "The Song of the Outlaw Murray"—are so vivid and vigorous that we feel the author himself had ridden into the fray and had heard with his own ears the very clash of steel. Nor need the minstrel have truck a fletcher bow because he possessed an ear for ballad meter.

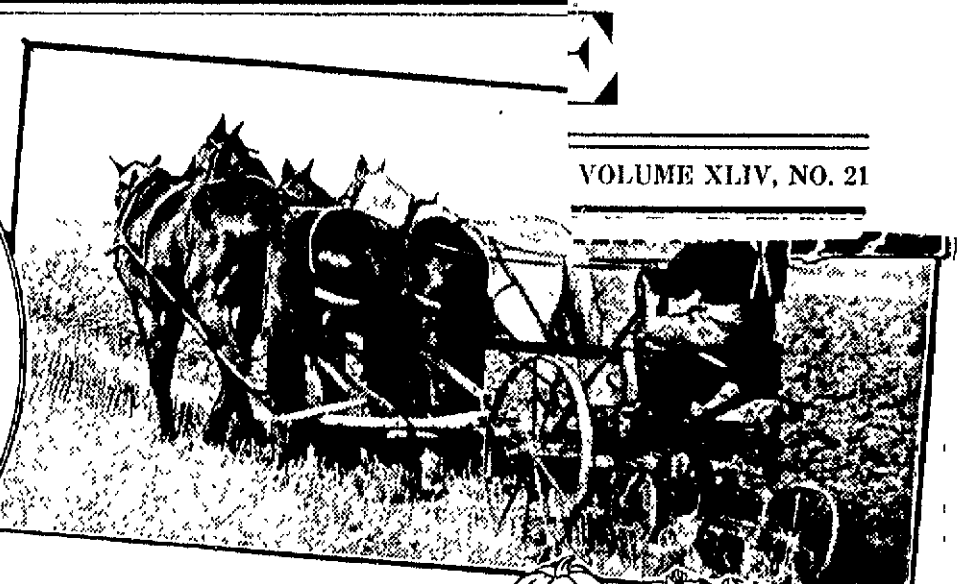
Superstitions these bards came the pipers, for in a Scottish ballad, dated 1581, we read of James VI returning from church with his retinue,

"headed by pipers," and to the present day the highlanders' favorite instrument is the bagpipes, and many a deed meriting the Victoria cross has been inspired by the lilt of the pibroch.

Orchards by the Wayside.

Wayside orchards are quite a feature of the roads in many parts of Herefordshire, England. Dunsoms are the trees usually planted for this purpose, and along many of the main roads they have been planted in the hedges at intervals of a few yards for considerable distances.

Great masses of snowy bloom in spring and the purple of rhubarb fruit in the late summer do



AN UP TO DATE CROWD INDIAN FARMERS



WOMEN DO THEIR SHARE



SMITHSONIAN EXCAVATES RUINS IN NEW MEXICO

Washington, D. C.—An expedition organized by the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation of New York City, under the immediate direction of Mr. F. W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau mentioned, has just completed its first season of excavating among the ruins of Hawikuh in western New Mexico. This pueblo was one of the famed "Seven Cities of Cibola," which was seen by Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, in 1539, and was the scene of the death of his negro guide and companion. In the following year the pueblo was stormed by Francisco Vasquez Coronado, the celebrated Spanish explorer, who almost lost his life in the attack. The Zuni accounts of Hawikuh led to their stronghold a few miles away; the Spanish took possession of their village, which Coronado called Granada, and while there wrote his report to the viceroy of Mexico, giving an account of his expedition up to that time and sending various products of the country and examples of native art.

The excavations were commenced at the close of May by Mr. Hodge, assisted by Mr. Alvanson Skinner and Mr. E. F. Coffin of the Museum of the American Indian. Work was begun in a great refuse heap forming the western slope of the elevation on which Hawikuh is situated. This refuse was found to contain many burials of Zuni dead, of which there were three types—remains cremated and deposited in pottery vessels accompanied by food and water vessels; others buried at length, or in abnormal postures without accompaniments; and usually dismembered; others still deposited at length with head directed eastward and with them numerous vessels of earthenware, great quantities of food, and the personal tools and ornaments of the deceased. In all, 297 burials were opened during the three months devoted to the work in which quantities of pottery vessels of various forms and with a great range of decorative painting, were uncovered. Among burials of the third type mentioned were several skeletons of members of the Zuni Priesthood of the Bow, with their war paraphernalia, including bows and arrows, sacred paint, war clubs, and their personal or ceremonial belongings.

A Franciscan mission was established at Hawikuh in 1680 and continued in operation until 1670, when the pueblo was abandoned on account of Apache depredations. Considering the length of time since the village was forsaken by its inhabitants, the remains were in a remarkably good state of preservation. The deposit of great quantities of food in the graves, especially holed corn on the cob, had the effect of drying the bones but of preserving the materials that usually more readily perish, such as baskets, fabrics, and objects of wood, many of which were saved by immediate treatment. Many very beautiful things

found in association with the remains include eight objects of turquoise mosaic, consisting of ornamental hair combs, ear pendants, and hair ornaments, some of which are so well executed as to be among the finest examples of executed turquoise ever found in America, and far exceeding the mosaic work of the Hopi Indians in Arizona today. Of the fabrics, various examples were recovered, and indeed in one instance the clothing of a woman was so well preserved that it was possible to study the character of her dress from neck to feet.

The pottery of the Hawikuh people, as mentioned, possesses a wide range of decoration and coloring. Most of the designs are geometric, but numerous highly conventionalized figures of birds, as well as many lifelike forms of quadrupeds, the eagle, the butterfly, the turtle, and the corn plant were found. Many of the vessels are decorated with a distinct glaze, black and green predominating. The vessels consist chiefly of bowls ranging in size from tiny toy affairs to some as large as 15 inches in diameter; but there are also large and small water jugs, and black, undecorated cooking pots, duck-shaped vessels, and the like.

The finds include, among others, the ceremonial paraphernalia of a medicine man, comprising his medicines; a turkey's egg containing the bones of the embryo and accompanied by a food bowl; several skeletons of eagles, turkeys, and dogs that had been ceremonially buried, and deposits of pottery that had been broken in sacrifice and deposited in the cemetery not as burial accompaniments. It was the custom of the Zunis of Hawikuh to "kill" all the vessels deposited with their dead by throwing them into the graves, and this was likewise the case with other household utensils, such as needles and combs used in grinding corn. Some of the vessels escaped injury, while all of the fragments of the broken ones were carefully gathered and will be repaired.

The site of Hawikuh covers an area of about 750 by 550 feet, so that only a comparatively small part of the site was excavated during this season. The refuse was found to attain a depth of 14½ feet in the western slope, and it will probably be found to reach a depth of at least 18 feet before the walls of the summit of the elevation are reached.

An interesting discovery consists of the remains of many walls entirely beneath this great deposit of refuse, showing that the site was occupied in prehistoric times long before Hawikuh itself was built.

Diplomacy and the Muse.

"This isn't worth the paper it's written on," said the editor, with chilly calm.

"That, sir," replied the poet, with hauteur of his own, "is what they say of the compositions of some of Germany's most prominent statesmen."

come across the French frontier, and had made their plans for their greatest resistance in this region. France entered this war with only about 100 army airplanes, but Germany, which had foreseen the part of this new instrument was to play, had a much larger equipment. Yet a few days after the Belgian invasion began French aviators, flying near the Belgian-German frontier, saw a sight that immediately caused a change in the French operations. The Germans were crossing the frontier in enormous numbers—and the fact became apparent that in this section the main attack was to come. This news, flashed to General Joffre, caused that sudden alteration in his plans that made possible the successful battles of early September. Had it not been for this operation, the French army would have concentrated for the Germans in force on the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, and the whole territory, from Belgium to Paris and Châlons, would have been left open to the German onslaught. That is, the war would have ended according to the calculations which had been so carefully made in Germany."

REVENUE BILL LAW

\$2,700,000,000 MEASURE PASSES SENATE AND IS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

NO SPECIAL FIGHT UPON IT

Senator La Follette Cast the Only Dissenting Vote Against Bill, but Offered No Objection to Its Passage.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The \$2,700,000,000 revenue bill passed the senate on Tuesday with the only announced dissenting vote coming from Senator La Follette, although the senator did not seek a roll call on the measure and offered no objection to its passage.

The bill was signed by the president and is now law.

Senator Simmons explained why the conference had reached agreement through compromises and spoke in justification of the newspaper and magazine taxes, against which there had been a protest. He had inserted in the record a long letter from Postmaster General Burleson defending the taxes as carried in the bill.

Senator Simmons made the statement that the estimated revenues to be derived from the bill showed it would yield about \$200,000,000 less than was originally estimated. The losses would come from overestimations of the yields from the income and war profits taxes largely, but he asserted, the bill was the most equitable and evenly distributed burden that could be drawn.

Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican leader, defended the bill as a fair and impartial measure.

WOULD OUST U. S. SENATORS

Gronna, Stone, La Follette and Baer Assailed—Senate Committee Will Consider Petition.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Two names were added on Monday to the list whose dismission from congress is asked in the campaign against disloyal citizens.

They are Senators Asle J. Gronna of North Dakota and Senator William J. Stone of Missouri.

These are mentioned in communications in addition to the petitions asking the impeachment of Senator La Follette. Among the communications were some from Wisconsin. Most of the letters and telegrams named La Follette. W. R. D. Stokes of New York city included in his denunciation Congressmen Gronna, Baer, and Baer.

He said if they were guilty of disloyalty they should be shot.

The committee on privileges and elections will consider the communications on Wednesday. Senator Pomeroy issued the call.

Edward G. Riney, Wis., asked La Follette's expulsion and said he believed in "hanging all traitors."

BRITISH REPULSE 5 ATTACKS

Germans Leave Mounds of Dead on Battlefield in Flanders—Fail to Regain Positions.

London, Oct. 4.—Heavy fighting raged over a wide sector of the west Flanders front during Monday night, the Germans directing savage counterattacks at numerous points. All of the assaults were repulsed, the war office announced.

An effort by the Germans to recapture Zonnebeke failed under intense gunfire of the British batteries and the Germans were repulsed, leaving mounds of dead and wounded behind them.

Along the Ypres-Menin road the Germans launched five powerful counterattacks, using immense forces of men, but as often as the waves of attackers dashed forward, they were repulsed.

RETAIL COAL PRICES ARE CUT

Fuel Administration Fixes Maximum Prices to Be Charged on 30 Per Cent Increase Basis.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Three important orders affecting coal prices were issued on Sunday by Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield.

By their terms Monday:

1. Maximum retail prices of anthracite and bituminous coal, based on dealers' average gross margin of profit in 1915 plus 30 per cent added to the present cost to dealers, as fixed by the government.

Board Starts for Seattle.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The wage adjustment board of the shipping board left for Seattle, where it will begin arbitration work in connection with the labor difficulties in ship yards on the coast.

To Expel Agitators.

Mexico City, Oct. 3.—Foreign labor agitators who have been promoting strikes in the Tampico oil fields will be expelled from Mexico. Announcement to this effect was made by the government.

Laurier Retires as Leader.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has accepted the colonelcy of the Seventh Nebraska National Guard regiment and will resign as governor of the province of Ontario and the liberal party.

Governor to Lead Troops.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 4.—Gov. Keith Neville has accepted the colonelcy of the Seventh Nebraska National Guard regiment and will resign as governor of the province of Ontario and the liberal party.

Buenos Aires Is Isolated.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 4.—The general strike, already doubled by the general strike, tripled on Tuesday when the last line of communication between the city and the outside world was closed by strikers.

Kills Ex-Wife and Self.

Kewanee, Ill., Oct. 2.—M. K. Underwood of Washington, Ill., former Kewanee man, shot and killed his divorced wife, Myrtle Sullivan, as she stepped from a train with her son and then killed himself.

I. N. Seligman, Banker, Killed.

New York, Oct. 2.—Issue N. Seligman, member of the International Banking house of J. and W. Seligman & Co., died from a fractured skull received in an unknown manner while horseback riding.

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM



RAID GERMAN CITY SINK GERMAN DIVERS

FRENCH AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON STUTTGART.

Bombing Squadrons Spray Enemy's Establishments at Frenschy-Le-Granto With Projectiles.

Paris, Oct. 3.—French aviators dropped half a ton of projectiles on the German city of Stuttgart in reprisal for the bombardment by the Germans of Bar-le-Duc.

The French official statement issued on Monday reported aerial operations as follows:

"The enemy on Sunday night bombarded the country in the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc, causing material damage and resulting in several victims."

"During the day of September 30 five German airplanes were brought down in aerial engagements, while seven other enemy machines fell in a damaged condition, within their own lines."

"French bombing squadrons sprayed with projectiles the railroad station and barracks at Frenschy-Le-Granto, where three fires were observed, and also dropped bombs on the railway stations of Thionville, Metz, and Dieuze and on the factories of Hagondange."

"As a measure of reprisal for the German bombardment of the open town of Bar-le-Duc two French aviators on the night of September 30-October 1 threw down 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of projectiles on the fortified town of Stuttgart."

The British statement reads:

"During the night bombing raids were made by naval aircraft over the following objectives: The lock gates of Zebruggen, the Saint Denis Western airfield, the Thionville airfield, and the Engleise works and trains. Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results, a large fire being caused at the Saint Denis Western airfield."

WOMEN RIOT IN GERMANY

Smash Windows at Krupp Works City—Demand End of War and Return of Their Men.

London, Oct. 3.—A demonstration against the German government at Essen, home of the Krupp works, in consequence of the decision of Chancellor Michaelis not to state Germany's peace terms, is reported in an Associated Press dispatch from Amsterdam.

Women formed a majority of the demonstrators, says the dispatch, breaking windows of the town hall and shouting demands for more food, for peace and for the return of their men folk. The police and military were called out to quell the riot. Two women were injured and several were arrested.

CLING TO PRICE-FIXING PLAN

Manufacturers and Retailers Back Bill for Exemption From Antitrust Law.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Manufacturers and retailers behind the federal trade commission urged permission to manufacture to fix resale prices on their products. The Supreme court has held that contracts requiring retailers to maintain factory-made prices violate the antitrust laws. Complaints have reached the trade commission that manufacturers are seeking to escape the law. The commission was asked to support the pending Stevens bill, which would legalize the fixing of resale prices.

BRITISH TAKE 4,000 TURKS

Gen. Maude Takes Vast Quantities of Stores When Garrison Is Forced to Surrender.

London, Oct. 4.—The Kaiser's dream of an empire from the North sea to the Persian gulf received another blow in the announcement of the capture by General Maude, with Romade, in Mesopotamia, of 4,000 prisoners, in addition to a number of guns and vast quantities of stores and ammunition.

Dismiss Mooney Trial Charge.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—A complaint charging that Frank C. Oxman, an Oregon cattle dealer, perjured his testimony against Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder, was dismissed by Judge Griffin.

Lend Belgium \$2,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The government advanced Belgium another \$2,000,000 in addition to previous loans of \$7,500,000 a month for six months, and a special loan made some time ago of \$4,000,000.

General Gurko Exiled by Russ.

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—General Gurko, former commander in the southwest front, has been expelled from Russia by way of Archangel because of the letter he wrote to the former emperor expressing his loyalty.

Sweden Seizes Animal Fats.

Stockholm, Oct. 3.—The government has issued a decree, effective October 4, for the appropriation of all animal fats except butter and all so-called technical fats and oils. The order is of continuing operation.

Tightens Blockade of Germany.

London, Oct. 2.—The allies plan a more vigorous blockade of Germany as a result of the conference between Lord Robert Cecil, British minister of blockade, and the French minister of blockade.

Sets New Wireless Record.

Washington, Oct. 2.—All records for long-distance wireless communication was shattered when radio messages were received and transmitted from Pearl Island, Hawaii, to Sayville, L. I.

KAISER'S NEW TERMS

POPE BENEDICT DECLARES GERMAN WILL EVACUATE BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

REPLY ON WAY TO ENTENTE

Pontiff Adds Offer for Peace to Message—Says Berlin Is Willing to Accept Mediation to End the War.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 5.—A special dispatch to La Prensa from Rome says: "The Giornale di Italia announces that the pope, in communicating to the entente powers the official text of the central powers' peace answer, added a second note declaring that Germany was ready to evacuate Belgium and northern France and asking the entente governments if they desire to answer. The note adds that Germany is ready to detail conditions of evacuation, offering to accept direct mediation."

The pope declares that conversations were had with the papal nuncios at Monaco and Vienna. While Germany and Austria denied the recent Berlin reference to a verbal note and conditions of peace, this does not exclude the fact that conversations were held at the moment of delivering the central powers' answer, when definite ideas were made known.

"The result obtained in the conversations permits the pope to assure the entente powers that Germany is disposed to evacuate Belgium and the provinces of France."

"One of the verbal notes to the nuncios explains that the conditions made as to Belgium are not absolute, but will be discussed in future diplomatic conversations."

MANY DIE IN TOKYO TYPHOON

138 Dead and 217 Missing in Storm, 100,000 Homeless and Hundreds of Houses Destroyed.

London, Oct. 5.—A Shanghai dispatch to Reuters says that as the result of a typhoon 100,000 persons are homeless and that 138 are dead and 217 missing. The number injured is 168, and 1,349 houses were demolished. Telegraph and telephone service and railway traffic were interrupted.

Even worse damage is reported to have been inflicted in the rural districts. Many villages between Kyoto and Osaka have been inundated by overflowing rivers and it is feared considerable loss of life has resulted.

U. S. PATROL SHIP IS SUNK

Rammed Off Atlantic Port by Unidentified Craft, According to Official Announcement.

Washington, Oct. 2.—An American patrol ship was rammed and sunk off Atlantic port by an unidentified craft. The accident, reported to the navy department, was officially announced on Monday as follows: "A coast guard vessel on patrol duty off an Atlantic port was rammed and sunk by an unknown ship. The work of raising the sunken vessel will be begun at once."

TO RAID GERMAN TOWNS

Kaiser to Be Repaid in Explosives With "Explosive Interest," Says British Premier.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Continuing their reprisals for German air raids, French aviators last night dropped bombs on the city of Baden, the war office announced.

London, Oct. 5.—A crowd of poor people in the southwest district of London appealed to Premier Lloyd George, says the Daily Mail, for reprisals against Germany for the air raids on London. The premier shouted to the crowd:

"We will give it all back to them and we will give it to them soon. We will bomb Germany with compound interest."

The crowd cheered the promise of the premier wildly. The premier had just completed a tour of the area damaged in the raids.

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GERMAN AIRMEN KILL NURSES

Teuton Flyers Drop Bombs on Two Hospitals Behind the British Lines.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Oct. 4.—The body of Lieutenant Vosse, the famous German aviator, has been found in a trench instead of the trench in which he was killed in his fifth combat with a British aviator. He died fighting determinedly.

U. S. Warship Is Damaged.

Washington, Oct. 5.—An American destroyer in British waters recently was in collision with a British naval vessel, which, after taking off the American crew, towed the disabled destroyer to port.

Plan Reciprocity in Draft.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—Negotiations are under way, it is understood, between the United States and Washington, with a view to bringing Americans of military age, resident in Canada, within the scope of the Canadian draft law.

Ban on Exports to Sweden.

London, Oct. 5.—The Gazette prints a proclamation prohibiting the export of goods to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands of all articles except printed matter of all descriptions and personal effects.

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By Robert H. Moulton

There are more Red people in the United States than ever and they are coming to rank high as farmers: Original Americans fruit and vegetable experts before White men came

OLD Lo is no longer poor. He is a landholder and stock raiser. He has money in the bank, millions of it, or will have when the government completes the distribution of payments recently authorized. For his farm products he is receiving war prosperity prices. From his old lands royalties are flowing in with an abundance that would make a white man dizzy.

When payments out of tribal funds authorized by congress at the last session have been completed, including an earlier distribution, the Indians will have received from the government \$10,585,088. In addition, during the last three years about \$4,000,000 has been advanced to stock Lo's ranges on various reservations and to purchase farm equipment. From this capital investment he is now receiving returns in some instances of more than 50 per cent.

The Indian office has just completed the payment of \$633,300 to the members of the Chickasaw Nation, the distribution of which was authorized in 1914. Further payments authorized this year began on August 15. These will amount to \$2,239,750 to the Choctaws, \$838,100 to the Seminoles, \$1,260,890 more to the Chickasaws, making in all, including the earlier distribution, \$9,071,500 which these Indians have received in cash.

To the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota payments will be made under the recent act amounting to \$1,513,788. These payments will be made in the form of interest on the share of the money they have received in the case of minors and others the money will be deposited in banks to be used for their benefit under the supervision of the officers of the Indian service.

Of greater interest, however, is the fact that the American Indian is not only a landholder, but also the producer of wealth. He is beginning to put money into the bank himself as well as having the government put it in for him.

This is largely the result of a plan to enable him to make use of the natural resources available on the various Indian reservations heretofore under the immediate direction of Mr. F. W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau mentioned, has just concluded his first season of excavating among the ruins of Hawikuh in western New Mexico. This pueblo was one of the famed "Seven Cities of Cibola," which was seen by Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, in 1539, and was the scene of the death of his negro guide and companion, Francisco Vasquez Coronado, the celebrated Spanish explorer, who almost lost his life in the attack. The Zuni occupants of Hawikuh fled to their stronghold a few miles away; the Spanish took possession of their village, which Coronado called Granada, and while there wrote his report to the viceroy of Mexico, giving an account of his expedition up to that time and sending various products of the country and examples of native art.

The excavations were commenced at the close of May by Mr. Hodge, assisted by Mr. Alanson Skinner and Mr. E. F. Coffin of the Museum of the American Indian. Work was begun in a great refuse heap lying on the western slope of the elevation on which Hawikuh is situated. This refuse was found to contain many burials of Zuni dead, of which there were three types—remains cremated and deposited in cinerary vessels accompanied by food and water vessels; others buried at length, or in abnormal postures, and others in cinerary vessels with head directed eastward, and usually accompanied by numerous vessels of earthenware, great quantities of food, and the personal tools and ornaments of the deceased. In all, 237 graves were opened during the three months devoted to the work in which quantities of pottery vessels of various forms and with a great range of decorative patterns were uncovered. Among burials of the third type mentioned were several skeletons of members of the Zuni Priesthood of the Bow, with their war paraphernalia, including bows and arrows, sacred paint, war clubs, and their personal or ceremonial belongings.

A Franciscan mission was established at Hawikuh in 1639 and continued in operation until 1870, when the pueblo was abandoned on account of Apache depredations. Considering the length of time since the village was forsaken by its inhabitants, the remains were in a remarkably good state of preservation. The deposit of great quantities of food in the graves, especially boiled corn on the cob, had the effect of decaying the bones but of preserving the materials that usually more readily perish, such as baskets, fabrics, and objects of wood, many of which were saved by immediate treatment. Many very beautiful things

came across the French frontier, and had made their plans for their greatest resistance in this region. France entered this war with only about 100 army airplanes, but Germany, which had foreseen the part of this new instrument was to play, had a much larger number. Yet a few days after the Belgian invasion began French aviators, after the Belgian equipment, saw a sight that immediately caused a change in the French operations. The Germans were crossing the frontier in enormous numbers—and the fact became apparent that in this section the main attack was to come. This news, flashed to General Joffre, caused that sudden alteration in his plans

made possible the successful battles of early September. Had it not been for this operation, the French army would have concentrated for the Germans in force on the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, and the whole territory, from Belgium to Paris and Calais, would have been left open to the German onslaught. That is, the war would have ended according to the calculations which had been so carefully made in Germany."

War to the End.

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Orchards by the Wayside.

Wayside orchards are quite a feature of the roads in many parts of Herefordshire, England. Damsons are the trees usually planted for this purpose, and along many of the main roads they have been planted in the hedges at intervals of a few yards for considerable distances.

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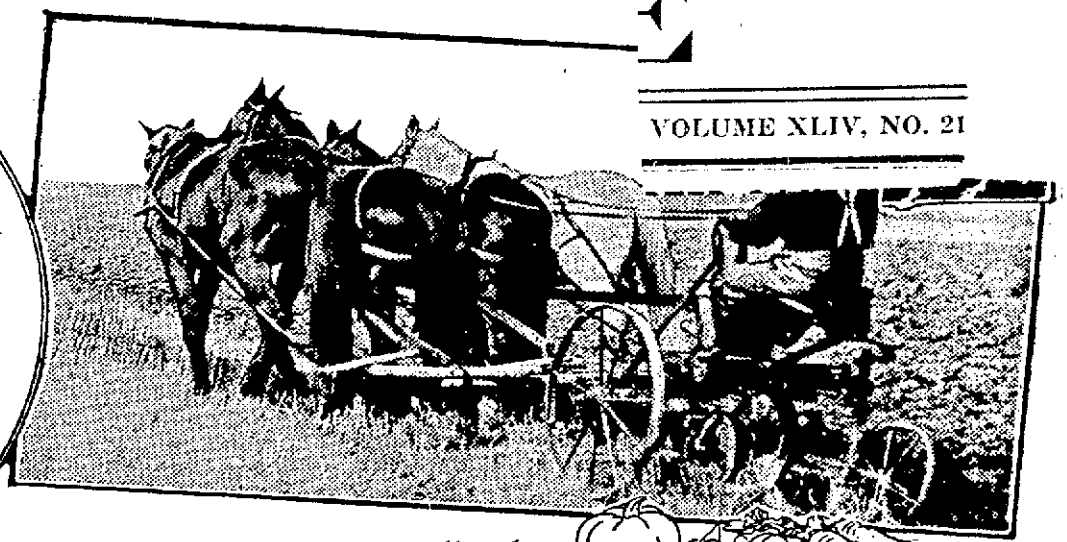
Bards continued to do yeoman service, even down to the time of Sir Walter Scott, whose fight ballads of the border—"Kilmont Willie" and "The Song of the Outlaw Murray"—are so vivid and vigorous that we feel the author himself had ridden into the fray and had heard with his own ears the very clash of steel. Nor need the minstrel have struck a feebler blow because he possessed an ear for ballad meter.

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"Had it not been for the French air service," says Burton J. Hendrick in World's Work, "France would have been destroyed in the first few weeks of the war. For years the French general staff had expected an attack through Belgium—the strategic line which the Germans were so painstakingly building up to the Belgian frontier. But the Kaiser's army, which the French had vainly conveyed no other meaning. Yet the Frenchmen still believed that the main onslaught would



AN UP TO DATE CROW INDIAN FARMER.



HARROWING ON HORSEBACK.



WOMEN DO THEIR SHARE.

The tomato, which is of South American origin, was on his list. Although he did not have onions, he was gathering many kinds of flowers bulbs, such as lilies, and using them in soups. The Indian diet included the greens cooked with a piece of fat meat. Sumac, sorrel, milkweed, yellow dock and dandelion were also on his menu. He was gathering mushrooms and puffballs and other fungi. In fact, the Indian was able at all times to give to the strangers from beyond the great water a revised menu. The peanut, which is now so plentifully sold here, was considered a valuable food product by the Indians.

The American apple owes much to the care of the Indian farmers, for the Indian was an able pomologist. It was not unusual 150 years ago for Indian orchards to have 1,500 trees, all of which had been duly pruned and cultivated by the people who were prone to regard as monstrous savages. To the world the Indian introduced such fruits as the persimmon, the pawpaw, the pineapple and the Virginia strawberry. Primitive as the manual part of the farming of the Indians may seem, their agriculture was available well with the facilities which the theory that the Indians had brought to this Western world, but which had disappeared many years before the pioneers appeared. The Indian had neither horses nor bullocks, and he had developed a plow he would have had no animals to draw it. He had no wheels, rakes or such devices, for the wheel had never been in use among primitive races of the Americas. The stock-drawn litter, or travois, was about as near as the Indian ever got to a wagon. His agricultural implements were few and simple. What with his hoe and mattock, his willow rake and his planting stick, he had run the gamut of tools. What he lacked in equipment he made up in enthusiasm and skill.

Smithsonian Excavates Ruins in New Mexico

Washington, D. C.—An expedition organized by the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian institution and the Museum of the American Indian, under the immediate direction of Mr. F. W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau mentioned, has just concluded his first season of excavating among the ruins of Hawikuh in western New Mexico. This pueblo was one of the famed "Seven Cities of Cibola," which was seen by Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, in 1539, and was the scene of the death of his negro guide and companion, Francisco Vasquez Coronado, the celebrated Spanish explorer, who almost lost his life in the attack. The Zuni occupants of Hawikuh fled to their stronghold a few miles away; the Spanish took possession of their village, which Coronado called Granada, and while there wrote his report to the viceroy of Mexico, giving an account of his expedition up to that time and sending various products of the country and examples of native art.

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